

June summit threatened by 'snub' to Italy

By Rodney Lord in Paris, and David Smith

A diplomatic dispute broke out in Paris yesterday when Italy withdrew her Finance Minister from top level currency talks. The world economic summit, scheduled for Venice in June, may not now take place.

Italy's walk-out came before the meeting of the Group of Seven finance ministers and central bankers in Paris. The meeting went ahead with six countries participating — Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan, France and Canada. The six expressed their determination to stabilize currencies around current levels.

The Italian finance minister, Signor Giovanni Goria, and the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Signor Carlo Ciampi, withdrew from the talks after discovering that the finance ministers and central bankers of the US, Japan, Germany, Britain and France had held a working dinner on Saturday evening.

That dinner, an Italian statement said, effectively constituted a Group of Five meeting and was in "substantial violation" of agreements reached at the Tokyo summit last year.

Signor Antonio Baldini, diplomatic adviser to the Ital-

ian Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, said in Rome that the decision of the five countries to meet was a snub for Italy.

We are asking for clarification and if this is not forthcoming there will be no Venice meeting," he said. The Venice summit is scheduled for June 8-10.

At the heart of Italy's complaint is its belief that Britain and France have no right to belong to a club of leading

Stable money 17
Tax cut threat 17

industrial nations which excludes Italy. The Tokyo summit last year moved towards resolving the dispute but left open the possibility of meetings of both the Group of Five and the Group of Seven.

If the Venice summit is not held, it could have domestic political implications in Britain. The Prime Minister is thought to benefit in the polls from events at which she is seen in the company of other world leaders.

Conservative Party managers probably pounced in the Venice summit as an opportunity for Mrs Thatcher to demonstrate her statesmanlike qualities, possibly on the eve of a general election.

At yesterday's meeting between the remaining six, the countries agreed on measures intended to stabilize exchange rates around current levels. The important breakthroughs were regarded as the commitment by the Germans to additional tax cuts and the willingness of the Americans to support the dollar at present levels.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said that the meeting could be described as "Plaza Two," logically following the historic Group of Five meeting at the Plaza hotel in New York on September 22, 1985.

"Then we all agreed the dollar should fall, now we all agree we need stability," he said. Mr Lawson added that he expected the agreement to stabilize currencies to be tested in the foreign exchange markets this week, but that the central banks of the major countries would defend exchange rates at around current levels.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, welcomed Germany's announcement of tax cuts and the cut in Japan's discount rate from 3 to 2.5 per cent, announced on Friday.

"These measures will foster greater stability of exchange rates around current levels," the statement released at the end of the meeting committed the United States to reducing the budget deficit from 3.9 per cent of gross national product this year, to 2.3 per cent in fiscal 1988.

The outcome of the meeting has no immediate implications for world interest rates. Indeed, if initial moves are to stabilize currencies by means of central bank intervention, there may be a short moratorium on interest rate movements.

The Government, through the Bank of England, has made clear its wish not to see interest rates in Britain reduced too quickly. The most likely outcome is that base rates will fall around the time of the Budget — but only if the pound is strong.



Syrians awaiting orders in their tanks, one of which sports a picture of President Assad, before taking up positions in west Beirut in a bid to end fighting between rival militias.

Jubilation greets Syrian forces in west Beirut

From Juan Carlos Garmacio, Beirut

Syria yesterday sent tanks, armoured vehicles and an estimated 4,000 soldiers to Beirut for its largest military intervention in Lebanon since 1976.

The Syrian force is expected to complete taking up positions in and around west Beirut today. Its deployment is Syria's boldest effort to halt militia wars such as that between Shia Muslim and Druze-led leftist forces for control of west Beirut.

Smiling Syrian soldiers in Soviet-made tanks flashed "V for victory" signs and waved to chanting Shia Muslim crowds. But Druze and leftist gunmen who had beaten Amal in the streets last week gave the newcomers a cool reception.

The Syrians camped along the runway of Beirut's closed airport, placing artillery in the

same positions that have served Israeli and US troops in the last five years.

Ironically, the Syrians who came to end the reign of warring militias were hugged and kissed by Amal gunmen, some of whom joined the Syrian army convoy as a battered jeep.

The atmosphere in the mainly Shia Muslim southern suburbs of Beirut was one of jubilation and defiance. Small groups of Amal gunmen still in control of some streets of west Beirut celebrated the news of the Syrian deployment with chants of "alahu akbar" or "God is great" only yards away from Druze and leftist militiamen.

Another photograph 5
UN force idle 5

The deployment of Syrian troops in west Beirut had been requested officially by Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, among others. But it has infuriated the Christians, who consider it a flagrant violation of the nation's sovereignty. President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, issued a formal protest.

It is conceivable that the Syrians might now help to produce the release of some of the hostages, and some sources said Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, could be the first one to surface.

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High point in factory optimism

Manufacturers are enjoying a greater upsurge of optimism that output will continue to rise now than at any time in almost 30 years.

Industry is enjoying a sharp increase in orders and output, thanks to the fall in the value of sterling, lower oil prices and improved productivity, according to the latest monthly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

The survey, which is regarded as a reliable short-term guide to the economy, shows that 37 per cent of manufacturers expect to raise output in the spring against only 8 per cent expecting a fall.

Almost a quarter said their order books were above normal, compared with less than one in six a month ago.

The CBI said the predictions of rising output showed the most positive increase its survey had ever recorded.

"Best for years," page 17

MPs set for fresh Westland dispute

By Michael Evans and Richard Evans

The Government was bracing itself last night for an embarrassing Commons row over a new rescue plan for Westland — the West Country helicopter firm at the centre of a bitter political controversy last year.

Ministers are expected soon to announce an order for a new batch of helicopters to keep the production lines going over the next two years.

This led to claims yesterday that Mr Michael Heseltine, the former Secretary of State for Defence who resigned over the affair, had been vindicated for his stance.

The Ministry of Defence is currently examining the options for a new support helicopter for the Army and ministers are expected to go for the EH101 which is being developed by Westland as part of the European collaborative programme.

But it is also likely that the

Government may buy the company's Lynx-3 helicopter to provide an immediate replacement for the Puma and Wessex.

During the takeover bid by the American helicopter company, Sikorsky, it was claimed that production of the US firm's Black Hawk helicopter at the Somerset plant would safeguard its future.

Mr Heseltine, who fought in vain for Westland to be rescued by a European consortium, warned that if Sikorsky took over, the company based in Yeovil would be building a helicopter that nobody wanted.

And last night Dr Keith Hampson, Conservative MP for Leeds North-West and one of Mr Heseltine's closest colleagues, said: "This vindicates Michael's point that Sikorsky were offering a false prospectus when they said Westland's future could rest on the Black Hawk."

The Irangate net closes on Regan

From Michael Binyon, Washington

After a second hospital interview with Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, the Tower Commission on the Iran affair has prepared a report blaming most of the senior figures in the Reagan Administration, especially Mr Donald Regan, who is expected to be ousted as White House Chief of Staff within days.

Sources say the commission's report, due on Thursday, will conclude that Mr Regan ordered the doctoring of information after the scandal broke to obscure President Regan's role in the arms deals.

The three-man panel spent three hours at the weekend at Bethesda Naval Hospital, at Mr McFarlane's request, going over the misleading chronology of the shipments he said the White House ordered to produce.

The report will accuse Mr Regan of not being fully candid about President Regan's approval of the Israeli shipment of arms to Iran in

August 1985. It will also say that Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, knows more about the deal than he has made public.

Mr Regan's role will be highlighted at a time when he is apparently losing his last-ditch efforts to remain in the

Critical Khashoggi 5

White House. After reports that he twice hung up the telephone after arguing with Mrs Nancy Reagan, a Republican source told *The Washington Post* yesterday that he was "all but out the door".

Mr Regan insisted in the telephone exchanges that the President start appearing more often in public to counter the damage done by the Iran affair, and Mrs Reagan argued that her husband strictly follow doctors' orders to take things easy.

Meanwhile, further devastating revelations on the Iran affair and on Administration foreign policy continued to emerge.

The White House has denied a report in *The New York Times* that it ordered the pilots who bombed Libya last April to try deliberately to kill Colonel Gaddafi and his family, despite a 1981 ban on any American covert assassination attempts.

The plot was said to involve Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the former National Security Commission military aide, whose secretary has been granted immunity from prosecution and who has told investigators that she helped him destroy documents and internal messages.



Mr Regan: Likely to be ousted from White House.

INSIDE Slavery camps for refugees

Tens of thousands of Mozambican peasants are being held in slave labour camps which anti-government rebels have created as supply bases for an escalating guerrilla war that is reducing many parts of the country to chaos.

The existence of the camps, each containing as many as 3,000 prisoners, has been reported to *The Times* by escaping inmates.

French police raided the hide-out of the extreme leftist terror group, Action Directe, and arrested four of France's most wanted persons at the weekend.

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TIMES BUSINESS Debt dodging

Some debt-burdened farmers are using a legal loophole to sell off their milk quotas for hundreds of thousands of pounds — without telling their creditors.

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TIMES SPORT Golden snub

Yvonne Murray and Todd Bennett, two Britons overlooked in the pre-selections for the forthcoming world indoor athletics championships, won gold medals in the 3,000 and 400 metres respectively in the European indoor championships.

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Everton out

Wimbledon reached the quarter-finals of the FA Cup for the first time when they beat Everton, finalists for the past three seasons, 3-1.

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Portfolio

● Next Saturday's Times Portfolio Gold weekly prize will be £16,000, double the usual amount as there was no winner on Saturday.
● The £4,000 daily prize was shared on Saturday by two readers. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 16.

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Labour faithful deserting non-nuclear stance

From Michael Evans
Defence Correspondent

The Labour Party's proposal to scrap Britain's nuclear deterrent and remove all American nuclear bases is becoming less and less popular among its own supporters, according to an exclusive nationwide *Times*/Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) poll.

Disenchantment with Labour's unilateralist defence policy has been steadily rising over the last three months. Only a third of Labour voters now believe that Britain's nuclear deterrent should be abandoned, a drop of 6 per cent since a poll conducted last November.

The latest *Times*/MORI poll, which focused solely on the key issue of Britain's defence, nuclear or non-nuclear, offers little comfort

Question: Which of these statements comes closest to your view?

	Con	Lab	Allies
Britain should keep own nuclear deterrent and stay in NATO	55	28	30
Britain should share its nuclear deterrent with other West European countries and stay in NATO	3	21	38
Britain should remove all nuclear bases from its soil and waters but stay in NATO	6	33	22
Britain should remove all nuclear bases from its soil and waters and leave NATO	3	16	6
None of these	3	1	6
Don't know	3	6	2

● Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,634 adults aged 18 plus in 127 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain between February 6 and 16, 1987.

for Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, especially if the present trend continues among the doubters.

In contrast, Conservative voters remain fairly solidly behind the Government's position of maintaining a nuclear deterrent, while enthusiasm

three political camps, support for the different defence policies follows along more predictable lines.

In Conservative/Labour marginals, 51 per cent of Conservative voters support Britain's independent deterrent, 42 per cent of Labour are unilateralists, although staying in Nato, and 38 per cent of Alliance supporters prefer the European deterrent option. In Conservative/Alliance marginals, the picture is very similar.

The national figures paint a more confusing picture for Labour. For example, 23 per cent of Labour voters now believe that Britain should keep its own nuclear deterrent. This compares with 18 per cent in the *Times*/MORI poll last November.

The new poll shows that the Labour defectors are switch-

ing to the Conservative camp, not the Alliance. Only 33 per cent of Labour voters agree with removing all nuclear bases, compared with 39 per cent three months ago.

The Alliance policy of a shared deterrent attracts 33 per cent of Tory voters, compared with 36 per cent in November. The figure for Labour is 21 per cent (27), and Alliance 38 per cent (41).

Among younger voters of all parties there is more scepticism of the European nuclear idea. Only 21 per cent of those aged between 18 and 34 approve, compared with 33 per cent in the 35 to 44 age bracket and 29 per cent over 65.

Fourteen per cent of the 18 to 34 age range support the removal of all nuclear bases and withdrawal from Nato.

Owen demand, page 2

Cabinet set to triple funds for space research

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Proposals for an expansion of Britain's space programme, including a tripling of the Government's investment in research, are to go before the Cabinet for approval this week.

The economic committee, chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is expected to adopt a new national space plan, aimed at enabling Britain to take a leading role in European space developments and to participate in the US plan for an international space station.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has been studying, with Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, the draft plan put forward by the new British National Space Centre.

He has accepted its central arguments that a big increase in government funding is vital to advance the work under way and for Britain to make a serious contribution to the work being undertaken by the 11-member European Space Agency.

In spite of expected opposition from the Treasury, ministers are expected to argue forcibly for an increase in annual government spending on space science and research and development from the present £100 million to more than £300 million.

In so doing Britain could start closing the gap on France, which spends about £500 million, and West Germany, with £350 million.

The developments proposed by the space centre, and likely to go ahead if the extra money is forthcoming this week, are:

● A big British involvement in the European agency's Columbus programme, Europe's contribution to the space station plan. Britain would build the polar orbiting platforms capable of carrying a wide range of scientific and commercial projects. British Aerospace is leading an international team of 16 companies on a study programme. The platforms' first use would be the installation of instruments

for remote sensing of the earth's surface.

● Further extensive development studies into the revolutionary Hotel launcher project. Hotel, a British concept backed strongly by senior ministers, envisages non rocket-based launching. It will take off horizontally, and land, from airport runways like conventional aircraft.

● A growth in British involvement in satellites engaged in remote sensing of the earth's surface and natural resources. Britain is already involved in the European agency's ERS-1 project, due to fly in 1990 to study the oceans and polar icecaps.

A third of British research money up to now has been devoted to the development of

Star Wars worry

Worried officials from the 13-nation European Space Agency, which includes Britain, are expected at a meeting in Paris tomorrow to press the US to clarify hints that it may use the proposed \$12 billion manned international space station for Star Wars research.

communications satellites, an area where Britain has a high world reputation.

● Improvements in ground station facilities which receive information from orbiting satellites.

The space centre is awaiting the outcome of this week's meeting. Ministers involved in the European space agency are meeting in June to take decisions on a number of key projects where the door has been left open for British participation, including the French Hermes space shuttle project from which it is hoped that the Hotel could eventually carry on.

The space budget would still be only a small proportion of R and D expenditure, but a big proportionate increase would have an important symbolic impact on the industries concerned and convince them that the Government is at last convinced of the benefits of space research, it is argued.

Andy Warhol dies after gall-bladder operation

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Andy Warhol, the American pop artist and film maker, died of a heart attack yesterday morning in a New York hospital where he was recovering from gall-bladder surgery. He was aged 59.

Mr Warhol, a controversial cult figure of the 1960s with a white wig, fashionable clothes and an avant-garde gospel, was said to be in a stable condition after his operation.

Born Andrew Warhola, one

of three sons of Czech immigrants living in Pittsburgh, he worked as a fashion illustrator until his success with a Campbell's Soup tin painting launched his career in pop art. A producer of off-beat films, including an eight-hour one of a man asleep in bed, he was almost killed when Valerie Solanas, one of his stars, shot him, puncturing his lungs, spleen, liver and stomach.

Obituary, page 12

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NEWS SUMMARY

Dons agree 16% deal with strings

University lecturers have voted by a substantial majority to accept a pay offer which will give them an increase of 16 per cent backdated to last December and a further 7 per cent in March 1988.

The deal is linked to a restructuring package which will include the introduction of new promotion and appraisal procedures.

At a meeting of the Association of University Teachers in London at the weekend delegates were nevertheless critical of government policy.

The majority of members, the association said, took the pragmatic view that the Government would not yield on further resources for 1987-88, but reiterated that much more was needed to tackle the brain drain and the erosion of salaries in comparison with industry and commerce.

Shorter working hours

A shift in working habits from the traditional 40-hour week to the 1,760-hour year (roughly equivalent to a 34-hour week) is foreseen in a report to be published this week by the Industrial Society.

It claims that productivity is boosted and jobs are made more secure in companies that adopt the annual hours system. Companies are able to control production costs more effectively.

Annual Hours (Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG; £15).

Fuel price changes in the past two years have destroyed the predicted cost advantages of the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station and it could lose £1,300 million over 35 years, according to a report prepared for the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

The report, by Dr Mark Barrett and Dr Francois Nectoux of Earth Resources Research, is expected to be crucial to arguments against the plan in a Commons debate today.

Lost investment, page 10

Heath denial

Suggestions that some dons want Mr Edward Heath (right) elected Chancellor of Oxford University as a snub to Mrs Margaret Thatcher were dismissed yesterday as "totally without foundation" by Dr Bill Newton-Smith, of Balliol College.

Mr Heath is opposed by Mr Roy Jenkins, and Lord Blake, Provost of Queen's College.

A report that Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, had been pressed by Number Ten into standing down was described as "nonsense".



Haughey confident

Mr Charles Haughey, who is expected to form a minority government in the Irish Republic, after last week's general election insisted yesterday that his Fianna Fail party would survive a full five years in office.

Observers, however, say that Mr Haughey's administration could be forced out after a little more than a year. He has ruled out "deals" with independent deputies.

The outgoing prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, introduced a rule soon after he became leader of Fine Gael, 10 years ago, that he must submit himself for re-election after a defeat at the polls. But his party is thought unlikely to opt for change given Mr Haughey's uncertain survival prospects.

Owen states coalition conditions as polls lift Alliance
'No nuclear decisions by Kinnock'

By Richard Evans
Political Correspondent

The exclusion of Mr Neil Kinnock from decisions affecting Britain's nuclear deterrent would be a key condition in any post general election coalition between Labour and the Alliance, Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said last night.

The political command and control of Polaris would instead have to remain in the hands of an inner core of ministers committed to the principle of nuclear deterrence.

While Mr Kinnock and Mrs Margaret Thatcher have scoffed publicly at the idea of a coalition with the Alliance in the event of a hung parliament, the Alliance's

steadily improving position in the opinion polls has led the SDP leader to set out some of the key conditions which would have to be met by Labour or the Conservatives if there were to be such a deal.

Both party leaders would have to "eat a lot of words" with Mrs Thatcher committing herself to increased expenditure to ensure a month by month fall in unemployment and extra cash for skill training and higher education.

Mr Kinnock would have to agree to keep public expenditure at affordable levels, allow Polaris patrols to continue and to no renationalization.

Given the Labour leader's pledge to decommissioning

Polaris and his unilateralist views it would be almost impossible for him to be involved in the day to day political control and command of Britain's nuclear deterrent, Dr Owen said.

He would have to be barred from key decisions in the same way that his mentor, Mr Michael Foot, deliberately avoided being involved in nuclear issues when he was deputy prime minister in the Callaghan government.

"Michael Foot served on the cabinet's defence and overseas policy sub-committee which is the crucial committee. But because he did not wish to be involved in nuclear questions they were removed and dealt with by

Jim Callaghan, Fred Mulley, Denis Healey and myself." "The fundamental thing we want to ensure is that Polaris controls continue, and that the political command and control of that mechanism is vested in people who believe in the deterrent", Dr Owen said.

Dr Owen's remarks came as Mr Larry Whitty, the Labour party's general secretary, ruled out a coalition government if Labour emerged as the largest single party in a hung parliament.

"We would not engage in a coalition and if the minority parties tried to stall our programme, then we would have to go to the country", he said. "In what amounts to another

pre-general election offensive, the Conservative Party will launch a nationwide campaign this week against the defence policies of Labour and the Liberals.

More than one million leaflets concentrating on how both parties want to do away with Britain's nuclear deterrent will be distributed, backed by what Conservative party officials call a "hard hitting" party political broadcast devoted to defence.

Raising the profile of the defence issue — seen as a vote winner by the Conservatives — is deliberate and the timing will increase speculation about an early election.

Labour is short of union cash

By Tim Jones

Declining membership has left some trade unions unable to meet Labour Party demands for money for an election campaign.

Although Labour strategists say the party has never been better prepared "in terms of spirit" to fight the Conservatives, they admit their election machine could be seriously embarrassed by its financial difficulties.

Mr Sam McCluskie, the party treasurer, has said Labour could be £1 million in deficit by the end of the financial year in March. It has been estimated the party needs another £3 million at least to match the Conservative and Alliance campaigns.

Unions are discovering that the difference between their claimed and actual membership is such that they find it difficult to make the subscriptions they have promised.

For years, many unions affiliated to Labour have paid levies for more members than they have to ensure themselves a bigger "block vote" at the annual policy-making conference. But now, with membership in sharp decline, they are hard pressed to finance their own operations.

In addition to the financial difficulties of some unions, others are holding back contributions because they disagree with some aspects of party policy.

Some, including the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, are also determined not to give financial backing to what they consider to be Militant or extremist Labour candidates.



A crowd cheering on Mrs Rosie Baines, just some of the 1,400 Alliance supporters who poured into Greenwich at the weekend to boost her campaign.

Last night her election agent claimed she was running neck and neck with

Miss Deirdre Wood, the Labour candidate. Mr Alec McGivern, SDP national organizer, said a canvass of more than 70 per cent of electors put both Alliance and Labour on about 41 per cent with the Conservatives 16 per cent.

An opinion poll, published in the

Sunday Express, yesterday put the Alliance only five points behind Labour.

General election: G. Barnett (Lab) 13.361; A. Rolfe (C) 12.150; T. Ford (SDP/Lib All) 8.783; L. Dell (BNP) 259; R. Mallone (Fellowship) 242; F. Hooks (Comm) 149; Lab maj: 1,211.

Labour pledges to boost science cash

By Richard Evans
Political Correspondent

Science-based industries will receive a big boost in state funding if Labour wins the next general election, it was revealed yesterday.

The pledge to a "leap" in investment in research and development, and increased financial backing for new technological based industries, is contained in a three-part national programme of economic recovery being launched by Labour next month.

It comes after the recent campaign by *The Times* for increased science spending.

"The need for a strong British presence in the science based industries goes beyond those industries themselves. "The rest of the economy is critically dependent on the processes, products and technology developed by those industries", a Labour policy statement says.

Labour intends to use the economic interest focused on next month's budget to unveil all three parts of a national programme for renewal which Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the party, said yesterday was "not a one-year wonder — but an agenda for a generation".

The three main objectives to be set out in March are: ● A reduction in unemployment by one million in two years.

● The best trained and educated workforce in 10 years.

● The reversal of Britain's manufacturing decline in a programme to span two parliaments.

Labour's programme to cut unemployment rather than giving the job to Mr John Prescott, employment spokesman.

The new jobs programme speaks of local communities having an important "but not dominating role" in creating employment, which contrasts with what party officials now admit was an exaggerated role being formerly given to local authorities.

Similarly, party policy now emphasizes that employers will have "a fair but not onerous" joint responsibility for training.

170 rifles taken in barracks raid

By Richard Ford

An Army investigation was under way last night after armed "Loyalists" raided an Ulster Defence Regiment barracks and stole 170 rifles and pistols from an armory.

The haul was recovered more than an hour after a three-man gang overpowered a soldier guarding the armory and tied up five other members of the regiment.

They piled the guns, some ammunition and items of equipment, including binoculars and two-way radios, into a UDR transit van and drove it away through the front gate of the base at Coleraine, Co Londonderry.

Police across the province were alerted after the alarm was raised at Laurel Hill House, company HQ of 5 UDR.

The van was intercepted at Temple Patrick, almost 40 miles away on the outskirts of Belfast. One man was detained and a sub-machine gun and pistol recovered along with the arms. Other men detained in the Coleraine area were being questioned by detectives last night.

The security forces are delighted that the weapons were retrieved, but the raid represents a huge breach of security.

Although the police said there were no indications that any of those being questioned had connections with the security forces, the apparent ease with which they managed to raid the barracks will raise fears that they were acting on inside information from within the overwhelmingly "Loyalist" UDR.

● A secret meeting of Unionist MPs has reviewed their protest campaign against the Anglo-Irish agreement as it shows signs of disintegrating into public bickering between the parties.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, and the Rev Ian Paisley of the Democratic Unionists were at the meeting in London to discuss future tactics and attempt to create cohesion to their campaign.

● A terrorist involved in a gun and rocket attack at the home of a Northern Ireland judge may have been injured when soldiers opened fire.

Bloodstains were found on the rear seat of a car police believe was involved in the attack at Mr Justice Higgins' house in North Belfast on Saturday in which an officer guarding him was injured.

Whitehall pay talks under way

By a Staff Reporter

Civil Service union leaders believe the Government's desire to avoid a damaging pre-election strike will result in an opening pay offer of at least the rate of inflation, now running at 3.9 per cent, when talks begin in London today.

For the first time, four unions, representing more than 300,000 civil servants, have combined in a 15 per cent pay demand and have announced they intend to ballot on industrial action unless they receive satisfaction.

The unions are determined that the Treasury should not impose on them a "low" settlement to be used as a yardstick for the rest of industry.

The unions — the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance — have planned a ballot for March 25 in the event of a stalemate, but it could be held before then if no progress is being made.

According to one authoritative source, Treasury expenditure plans allow for an increase of 6.7 per cent.

Arrest death

Police fear goodwill setback

By Craig Seton

West Midlands Police believe the death of a young Afro-Caribbean while he was being arrested may undo months of patient work to improve relations between the force and the black community.

They reached a low during the Handsworth riot in Birmingham 18 months ago. In Wolverhampton the asphyxiation on Friday of Clifton McCurbin, aged 23, in a violent struggle with two constables led to two days of disturbances.

The incident happened in the Next fashion shop in the town's shopping centre after he had apparently tried to use a stolen credit card to buy clothes.

Immediately after McCurbin's death, a crowd gathered, shops were attacked and looted, and 13 people were arrested.

Another 32 arrests were made on Saturday, although some were associated with disorder that came after the Wolverhampton Wanderers versus Northampton Town football match in the town.

Again shops were attacked and some looting took place.

An investigation into Mr McCurbin's death is being carried out by Det Chief Supt David Cole, of West Mercia police, under the auspices of the Independent Police Complaints Authority.

Two Home Office pathologists who carried out a post-mortem examination said that Mr McCurbin's death was due to asphyxia "consistent with

restraint during a violent struggle".

Mr McCurbin had a record of violence and last year was convicted for assaulting his employer when he was apparently laid off.

Mrs Joan Blaney, a black community representative in Wolverhampton, said yesterday that those concerned about Mr McCurbin's death were now considering the best way to proceed.

"People I know feel it is impossible under the Police Complaints Authority for a policeman to investigate two police officers. We do not feel that is at all credible. We want a completely independent inquiry which must be representative of black people."

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

Of the three conceivable outcomes to the next general election — a Conservative overall majority, a hung Parliament of one sort or another and a Labour overall majority — the last is the least likely.

This seems to be recognized not least by Labour leaders themselves. Their plans for the recovery of power are based essentially on a two-election strategy.

Labour hopes are focused on becoming a minority government in a hung Parliament, whether or not they were the largest single party.

If Mrs Thatcher were to resign immediately the Queen would naturally ask Mr Kinnock to form a government. But as the incumbent Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would not be obliged to resign once the election was over.

Even if no deal were done with the Alliance to ensure a parliamentary majority, she could stay on to see if she could get a Queen's Speech through the House of Commons. There is sound historical precedent for such a course; it was what Baldwin did in 1923.

But Labour would calculate that unless a deal had been done with the Alliance, Mrs Thatcher would fall in the attempt. Labour would be determined to vote against a Conservative Queen's Speech, and Alliance leaders have said time and again that they would vote against any Queen's Speech that had not been negotiated with them.

Labour incapable of outright win

But would Labour not suffer precisely the same fate if it presented a Queen's Speech in a hung Parliament without doing a deal with the Alliance? Not necessarily.

Mrs Thatcher would enter a hung Parliament having just lost an overall majority. Mr Kinnock would enter it having led Labour part of the way back to the promised land from the wilderness of 1983.

Psychologically Labour is now at a disadvantage because it is widely thought to be incapable of winning outright next time. Psychologically the Conservatives would then be at a disadvantage because few people would expect them, in a second swift election, to recapture an overall majority they had just lost.

All British political history this century shows how hard it is for the party that is losing ground when two general elections come close together.

This means that if there is a hung Parliament it would not be in the Conservative interest to force another general election right away. They could either join forces with the Alliance or avoid defeating a Labour minority government for at least some months in the hope that it would prove itself incapable of doing the job.

The chances of a Labour minority government would be strengthened by constitutional factors. If a Conservative minority government was seated on the Queen's Speech Mrs Thatcher could not expect to be granted a second dissolution immediately, even if she wanted one. The Queen would almost certainly decide that it would only be fair for Mr Kinnock to be given his chance before calling another general election.

Left would be on best behaviour

But the Conservatives could not defeat a Labour Queen's Speech with equal confidence that Mrs Thatcher would then be given a further opportunity before another election.

Perhaps she would be. Certainly she should be if there were reasonable grounds for believing that she could secure enough support from other parties to win a majority in the Commons. But a Labour minority government would expect to be granted a second general election whenever Mr Kinnock asked for it.

If Labour were able to hold office for some months as a minority government it would hope to dissolve fears that it was incapable of running the country properly. The left, who will be more strongly represented in the next Parliament, would probably be on their best behaviour during this period.

So Labour would then expect to win an overall majority in a second election. But the strategy would face two obvious risks: a Labour minority government would be particularly vulnerable to an economic downturn, especially a sterling crisis, and the very possibility that the strategy might work would increase the pressure on the Conservatives to deal with the Alliance.

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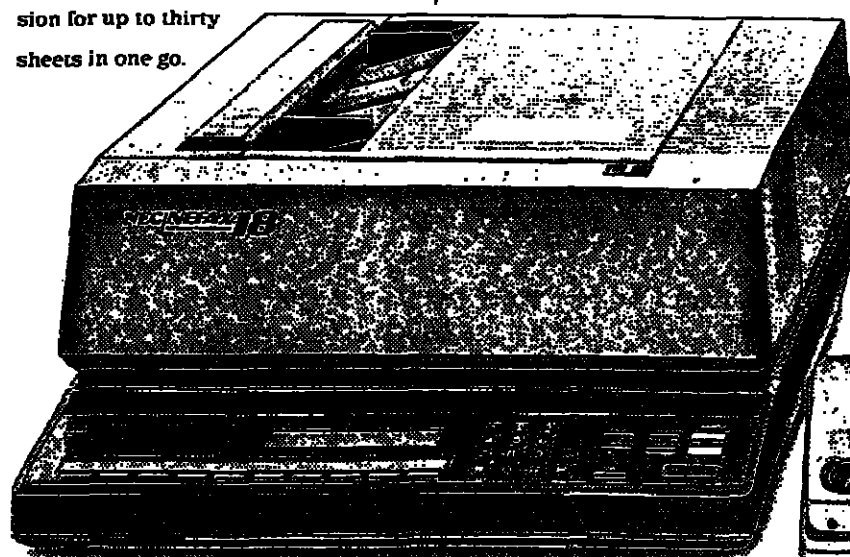
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Teachers 'queuing up to leave' for better-paid jobs

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter

Teachers, many occupying senior positions in schools, are queuing to leave the profession for jobs in management and finance.

Advertisements in *The Times Educational Supplement* in recent months have attracted hundreds of applicants who find the prospect of earning between two and three times their present salary irresistible.

A London branch of Allied Dunbar, the assurance group, placed an advertisement in the newspaper a month ago headlined "Are you happy with the rewards for your hard work?" The notice compared the salaries of two of the group's financial consultants, who were formerly employed as teachers.

The first was earning £11,338 in 1981 as a physics teacher, compared with present earnings of £29,000 (£9,000 basic and the rest in commission).

The second, who had been head of music in his school on £9,000 in 1983, now boasted earnings of £27,000 in commission.

Mr Anthony Etkind, the branch manager, said that there had been between 30 and 90 inquiries so far.

"We have been placing these advertisements in the TES since 1981. In the past we've received applications mainly from inexperienced teachers on scale one, but recently the pattern has changed."

"Now we're getting more and more people in their mid-30s on scales three and four and even deputy heads, altogether a more up-market applicant, which is very good news for us," he said.

Asked why he thought teachers made good recruitment targets, he said that they could demonstrate an ability to absorb information quickly and communicate in a comprehensible fashion, prime assets in the field of financial consultancy.

"I think a lot of them are interested in leaving, not just for the money, but because they're generally fed-up with the system, in particular with the way some of the schools are managed," he said.

Mr Keith Carby, who is sales director at Allied Dunbar's head office in Swindon, Wiltshire, said that most of his regional offices were now attracting the more practised professionals, compared with the younger teacher who had been the typical candidate in the past.

It is a pattern confirmed by a management consultancy firm based at Harrow, north-west London, which has also advertised sporadically in the newspaper.

Since its first notice in 1985, Mercuri Urval, a small management consultancy, estimates that applications have exceeded 1,000.

In addition to a handsome salary, the advertisement also offers free medical cover and life assurance and a choice of company car.

The group also advertises in military and commercial circles because it is interested in a broad spectrum of experienced personnel. "But teachers are attractive to us because, on the whole, they're such good communicators," a spokesman said.



Tracy Singleton, Ruth Kingdon and Margaret Roy, who were asked to leave an Africa overland expedition while in Mali after an alleged murder attempt involving a member of the party (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Women on holiday abandoned

By Richard Evans

For Ruth Kingdon, a quiet-spoken nurse from near Salisbury, it should have been the holiday of a lifetime — five months crossing Africa overland.

She was offered "adventure with the experts" by the organizers, Guerba Expeditions, of Westbury, Wiltshire, for £5,000.

But she became an unwitting suspect in an alleged murder attempt, and was threatened with being chained to a tree and bound with thumb ties.

The holiday ended with Miss Kingdon, aged 30, and two young Australian women being abandoned in Mali, one of Africa's most impoverished countries, with little local currency and no knowledge of the language.

Three fellow holiday-makers, a Canadian, Dane and Englishman, were so appalled by the treatment and worried about their own safety that they voluntarily left the expedition to help to escort the women back to England.

In a series of written and oral statements given to *The Times*, most based on daily diaries, the six speak of a chaotic catalogue of mismanagement, inefficiency,

lack of leadership and deplorable personal behaviour by Mr Chris Gees, an Australian who was the Guerba representative in charge.

At one stage he was arrested by police.

The end result, according to the six, was a virtual breakdown of order and discipline with hysterical scenes, not helped by personality conflicts centred on Mr Perry Simpson, a New Zealand soldier.

It was against that background that a dangerous dose of potassium permanganate, normally used in diluted quantities to wash vegetables, was discovered in the water bottle of Mr Simpson's girl

friend when the group were in Mali. Mr Gees declared the incident "attempted murder" and demanded the culprit come forward.

The next day, New Year's Eve, Margaret Roy and Tracy Singleton, from Melbourne, were declared prime suspects by Mr Gees.

In an attempt to calm the situation, and because Mr Gees had said no action would be taken against the culprit, Miss Kingdon said she had placed the potassium permanganate in the water bottle.

Her "confession", which was later retracted, led to her being threatened by Mr Perry.

"Whatever the high level of feelings between the passengers there was absolutely no justification for one or more of them to put a potentially fatal dose of potassium permanganate in another passenger's water bottle."

"In these circumstances our tour leader had no alternative but to tell those he suspected to leave the tour. In the event he dismissed three passengers, including one who originally admitted the act and later retracted this admission."

"Three other persons left the tour at this stage alleging the three dismissed were not the propagators."

"Guerba is being asked to compensate for circumstances that arose because one or

more passengers on this tour could not contain their tolerance levels."

In a separate statement the company claims the three young women did have sufficient money to enable them to get home. "The tour leader refutes the allegations that any threats were made. No further comment can be made by Guerba until a full investigation has been carried out."

"In no way do Guerba Expeditions accept that they acted irresponsibly."

"We refute all allegations of negligence by our tour leader, Chris Gees. No allegations can be accepted until a full investigation has been completed."

Although no evidence has been produced against the trio, who deny being involved in the water bottle incident, and at least two more named people were under suspicion, Mr Gees asked the three to leave the expedition on January 2. He said that if they refused they would be physically removed.

According to the others who left the trip at the same time, Venier Wong, a Canadian, Erik Jorgensen, from Denmark, and Mr Taberner, Mr Gees did nothing to ensure the women's safety or make sure they had sufficient funds to enable them to return to Britain.

Portfolio Gold — Grand way to finish a holiday

Mr Eric Foster, a former editor-in-chief of *Business* magazine, won "the best home-coming present" on his return from holiday in Sri Lanka — a £2,000 share of Saturday's daily Portfolio Gold prize.

Mr Foster, now retired, returned from holiday with his wife on Friday and the next day discovered his Portfolio card had made him one of two readers to share the £4,000 dividend.

Mr Foster, who has been a reader of *The Times* for 30 years, said: "It was the best home-coming present I have ever heard of."

But Mr Foster, who lives in Nutfield, Surrey, has not yet decided how to spend his prize money. He is married with two sons aged 26 and 29. He has played Portfolio since the game started.



Mr Eric Foster, whose win came after a holiday.

The other reader to win £2,000 was Mr Derek Coley, aged 56, a product manager in sales and marketing from Aspley Heath, Bedfordshire.

Mr Coley, who is married with a twin son and daughter aged 18, said: "The win will give us the opportunity to have a decent family holiday this year."

He has been a reader of *The Times* for five years and has also played Portfolio since it started.

There were no winners of the weekly prize, so £8,000 goes forward to next week, making a dividend of £16,000 to play for.

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to:

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Tory MPs' threat on women priests

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Three Conservative MPs, all prominent laymen in the Church of England, gave notice yesterday that if the General Synod gives its approval for the ordination of women they are likely to fight the idea in Parliament.

All three said or implied that if their that resistance failed and women priests were ordained, they would leave the Church of England, possibly to join the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Agriculture and former chairman of the Conservative Party, speaking on TV-am, said: "I like so many others, would be forced out of the Church of England."

He said it was "very remarkable arrogance" for the Church of England to claim that it alone, towards the end of the twentieth century, had been given the gift of knowing that the time had come to ordain women as priests.

The ordination of women in the Church of England "would divide us from the rest of the Catholic church, and make us a sect", Mr Gummer said.

The three MPs, who are all elected members of the General Synod, timed their collective assault for today's vital opening of a meeting of the synod.

On the agenda for Thursday's session is a report from the House of Bishops, recom-

mending how the church should cope with the problem of dissenters in the proposed church legislation.

The official safeguards for dissenters which the bishops are proposing fall far short of what the opponents of women priests seek, if they are not to resign.

Mr Graham Leonard, the Bishop of London, has said that if the majority for the proposals is substantial, he will feel free to make overtures to the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.

Mr Peter Bruvels, MP for Leicester East, said he would fight to prevent the measure passing through Parliament.

If that failed he would support the formation of a "Church of England-in-exile".

Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said the General Synod would leave the Church with its biggest crisis since the Reformation if it approved the proposals.

This step is too important to be taken by the Synod alone. The Church of England is part of the universal church.

"There is no mandate for this either from the Scripture or Tradition. It will break up the church."

"If the Synod should be so unwise as to carry on with this measure 'I cannot see Parliament approving it'."

Leading article, page 11
Letters, page 11

NHS pay frozen for locums

By Jill Sherman
Social Services Correspondent

Private locum agencies have decided to freeze their pay rates after fears of government intervention over locum doctor fees.

The agencies, which provide temporary medical cover, are worried that in the wake of health authority complaints over soaring rates the Government will impose a ceiling for locum fees, similar to that on nursing agencies.

Mr Anthony Newton, Minister for Health, last week confirmed the Government's concern.

He said the health authorities have been advised to take National Health Service pay levels into account when agreeing fees with private agencies.

At a meeting last week the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services, which represents the majority of the 48 locum agencies, agreed to hold down pay rates for this year unless there are significant changes in NHS pay levels.

In the past 12 months, several locum agencies have raised their fees every three or four months as the shortage of junior doctors brought about increasing reliance on agency doctors.

More doctors are opting for private work as they can get up to double the amount they would earn under the NHS.

Trent Regional Health Authority has estimated that it pays an average of £1,045 for a 104-hour week, instead of £433 under the NHS.

Doctors get £8 an hour instead of £4, about 80 per cent of the agency fee. Consultants can earn between £10 and £12 an hour.

The agencies say they are only paying doctors similar rates to temporary secretaries. "We pay our doctors roughly £6 to £7 an hour and charge the health authority about £8 per hour", Mrs Eileen Simpson, deputy director of Remedy Medical Agency, said.

At the end of last year, the National Association of Health Authorities asked the Department of Health and Social Security either to ban medical agencies or impose fixed ceilings.

Two weeks ago, the association wrote to the department again after a survey conducted by the association showed 56 per cent of 88 health authorities used private agencies at a cost of up to £250,000 a year.

Mr Leonard Allen, director of the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services, said yesterday the move to peg pay represented a significant gesture.

"I hope that everyone involved, the doctors themselves, the hospitals and the British Medical Association will see it as a major contribution towards keeping costs down."



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Cancer findings linked with loft insulation

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A draft report from the World Health Organization has prompted a high level government investigation into possible links between insulation materials and lung cancer. Millions of householders could be at risk.

Medical experts are now gathering information on whether man-made mineral fibres could prove both a hazard to those working in the industry, and to professional and do-it-yourself installers. The Committee on Carcinogenicity, which advises the Department of Health and Social Security, has assessed any risks for the millions of householders which have had such fibres installed.

The committee, headed by Professor Ken Weinbren, of Hammarstrand Hospital, west London, was alerted to the possible occupational dangers 18 months ago by the Health and Safety Commission.

After reports from Canada and Sweden indicating some health hazards, the commission asked the department to review available evidence on the occupational handling and use of man-made and mineral fibres.

The commission said it would decide whether to tighten up its existing guid-

ance on working with these fibres in the light of the findings, expected shortly.

But, after the draft WHO report, the investigation has been widened to cover one-off exposure to the fibres by those doing their own loft insulation.

The Department of Environment, which has been responsible for installing loft insulation in two million homes since 1979 under its Home Insulation Scheme, sent the report to the Committee on Carcinogenicity, and on its advice asked the DHSS to set up the broader investigation.

The Department of Health and the industry's trade body, Eurisol, have insisted that there is little risk either to the production workers or the general workers.

In a letter to Mr Nicholas Bristow, Secretary of State for the Environment, Age Concern has criticized his department for cutting insulation grants by 50 per cent over the past two years.

The annual allocation to local authorities has fallen from £31 million a year in 1985 to £25 million this year and will drop to £16.5 million next month.

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Secretaries rue computer age

A grim picture of stress and strain on secretarial staff because of new computer technology in the office is being collated by two researchers. They have discovered that secretaries have suffered a string of serious side effects as the result of streamlining techniques in offices throughout the country.

Mr Howard Khan, a lecturer in computing, and Professor Cary Cooper, internationally known for his research into stress at work, are just completing a study into "computing stress".

The Manchester-based ex-

perts have discovered that secretaries can face:

- Skin problems and an increase in smoking caused by the added nervous tension.
- More physical demands made on eye, back and arm muscles.
- More slip-shod work from employers who imagine new technology will automatically make everything right.
- A faster working pace because of tighter deadlines.
- Higher levels of boredom, fatigue and monotony and an increase in the time taken to wind down after work.

Mr Khan, of Manchester Polytechnic, said yesterday: "The most important cause of stress among operators which emerged from the study was that of lack of role clarity."

"That means no power or influence in the office, no existing pay grade for operators, job expectations not clear, and no identifiable career structure."

Professor Cooper, based at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, said: "Some secretaries feel as though they are just an extension of the machine."

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18-20	15.33	22.48	29.63	36.78	43.93	51.08	58.23	65.38	72.53	79.68	86.83	118.98
21-23	16.33	23.48	30.63	37.78	44.93	52.08	59.23	66.38	73.53	80.68	87.83	120.98
24-26	17.33	24.48	31.63	38.78	45.93	53.08	60.23	67.38	74.53	81.68	88.83	122.98
27-29	18.33	25.48	32.63	39.78	46.93	54.08	61.23	68.38	75.53	82.68	89.83	124.98
30-32	19.33	26.48	33.63	40.78	47.93	55.08	62.23	69.38	76.53	83.68	90.83	126.98
33-35	20.33	27.48	34.63	41.78	48.93	56.08	63.23	70.38	77.53	84.68	91.83	128.98
36-38	21.33	28.48	35.63	42.78	49.93	57.08	64.23	71.38	78.53	85.68	92.83	130.98
39-41	22.33	29.48	36.63	43.78	50.93	58.08	65.23	72.38	79.53	86.68	93.83	132.98
42-44	23.33	30.48	37.63	44.78	51.93	59.08	66.23	73.38	80.53	87.68	94.83	134.98
45-47	24.33	31.48	38.63	45.78	52.93	60.08	67.23	74.38	81.53	88.68	95.83	136.98
48-50	25.33	32.48	39.63	46.78	53.93	61.08	68.23	75.38	82.53	89.68	96.83	138.98
51-53	26.33	33.48	40.63	47.78	54.93	62.08	69.23	76.38	83.53	90.68	97.83	140.98
54-56	27.33	34.48	41.63	48.78	55.93	63.08	70.23	77.38	84.53	91.68	98.83	142.98
57-59	28.33	35.48	42.63	49.78	56.93	64.08	71.23	78.38	85.53	92.68	99.83	144.98
60-62	29.33	36.48	43.63	50.78	57.93	65.08	72.23	79.38	86.53	93.68	100.83	146.98
63-65	30.33	37.48	44.63	51.78	58.93	66.08	73.23	80.38	87.53	94.68	101.83	148.98
66-68	31.33	38.48	45.63	52.78	59.93	67.08	74.23	81.38	88.53	95.68	102.83	150.98
69-71	32.33	39.48	46.63	53.78	60.93	68.08	75.23	82.38	89.53	96.68	103.83	152.98
72-74	33.33	40.48	47.63	54.78	61.93	69.08	76.23	83.38	90.53	97.68	104.83	154.98
75-77	34.33	41.48	48.63	55.78	62.93	70.08	77.23	84.38	91.53	98.68	105.83	156.98
78-80	35.33	42.48	49.63	56.78	63.93	71.08	78.23	85.38	92.53	99.68	106.83	158.98
81-83	36.33	43.48	50.63	57.78	64.93	72.08	79.23	86.38	93.53	100.68	107.83	160.98
84-86	37.33	44.48	51.63	58.78	65.93	73.08	80.23	87.38	94.53	101.68	108.83	162.98
87-89	38.33	45.48	52.63	59.78	66.93	74.08	81.23	88.38	95.53	102.68	109.83	164.98
90-92	39.33	46.48	53.63	60.78	67.93	75.08	82.23	89.38	96.53	103.68	110.83	166.98
93-95	40.33	47.48	54.63	61.78	68.93	76.08	83.23	90.38	97.53	104.68	111.83	168.98
96-98	41.33	48.48	55.63	62.78	69.93	77.08	84.23	91.38	98.53	105.68	112.83	170.98
99-101	42.33	49.48	56.63	63.78	70.93	78.08	85.23	92.38	99.53	106.68	113.83	172.98
102-104	43.33	50.48	57.63	64.78	71.93	79.08	86.23	93.38	100.53	107.68	114.83	174.98
105-107	44.33	51.48	58.63	65.78	72.93	80.08	87.23	94.38	101.53	108.68	115.83	176.98
108-110	45.33	52.48	59.63	66.78	73.93	81.08	88.23	95.38	102.53	109.68	116.83	178.98
111-113	46.33	53.48	60.63	67.78	74.93	82.08	89.23	96.38	103.53	110.68	117.83	180.98
114-116	47.33	54.48	61.63	68.78	75.93	83.08	90.23	97.38	104.53	111.68	118.83	182.98
117-119	48.33	55.48	62.63	69.78	76.93	84.08	91.23	98.38	105.53	112.68	119.83	184.98
120-122	49.33	56.48	63.63	70.78	77.93	85.08	92.23	99.38	106.53	113.68	120.83	186.98
123-125	50.33	57.48	64.63	71.78	78.93	86.08	93.23	100.38	107.53	114.68	121.83	188.98
126-128	51.33	58.48	65.63	72.78	79.93	87.08	94.23	101.38	108.53	115.68	122.83	190.98
129-131	52.33	59.48	66.63	73.78	80.93	88.08	95.23	102.38	109.53	116.68	123.83	192.98
132-134	53.33	60.48	67.63	74.78	81.93	89.08	96.23	103.38	110.53	117.68	124.83	194.98
135-137	54.33	61.48	68.63	75.78	82.93	90.08	97.23	104.38	111.53	118.68	125.83	196.98
138-140	55.33	62.48	69.63	76.78	83.93	91.08	98.23	105.38	112.53	119.68	126.83	198.98
141-143	56.33	63.48	70.63	77.78	84.93	92.08	99.23	106.38	113.53	120.68	127.83	200.98
144-146	57.33	64.48	71.63	78.78	85.93	93.08	100.23	107.38	114.53	121.68	128.83	202.98
147-149	58.33	65.48	72.63	79.78	86.93	94.08	101.23	108.38	115.53	122.68	129.83	204.98
150-152	59.33	66.48	73.63	80.78	87.93	95.08	102.23	109.38	116.53	123.68	130.83	206.98
153-155	60.33	67.48	74.63	81.78	88.93	96.08	103.23	110.38	117.53	124.68	131.83	208.98
156-158	61.33	68.48	75.63	82.78	89.93	97.08	104.23	111.38	118.53	125.68	132.83	210.98
159-161	62.33	69.48	76.63	83.78	90.93	98.08	105.23	112.38	119.53	126.68	133.83	212.98
162-164	63.33	70.48	77.63	84.78	91.93	99.08	106.23	113.38	120.53	127.68	134.83	214.98
165-167	64.33	71.48	78.63	85.78	92.93	100.08	107.23	114.38	121.53	128.68	135.83	216.98
168-170	65.33	72.48	79.63	86.78	93.93	101.08	108.23	115.38	122.53	129.68	136.83	218.98
171-173	66.33	73.48	80.63	87.78	94.93	102.08	109.23	116.38	123.53	130.68	137.83	220.98
174-176	67.33	74.48	81.63	88.78	95.93	103.08	110.23	117.38	124.53	131.68	138.83	222.98
177-179	68.33	75.48	82.63	89.78	96.93	104.08	111.23	118.38	125.53	132.68	139.83	224.98
180-182	69.33	76.48	83.63	90.78	97.93	105.08	112.23	119.38	126.53	133.68	140.83	226.98
183-185	70.33	77.48	84.63	91.78	98.93	106.08	113.23	120.38	127.53	134.68	141.83	228.98
186-188	71.33	78.48	85.63	92.78	99.93	107.08	114.23	121.38	128.53	135.68	142.83	230.98
189-191	72.33	79.48	86.63	93.78	100.93	108.08	115.23	122.38	129.53	136.68	143.83	232.98
192-194	73.33	80.48	87.63	94.78	101.93	109.08	116.23	123.38	130.53	137.68	144.83	234.98
195-197	74.33	81.48	88.63	95.78	102.93	110.08	117.23	124.38	131.53	138.68	145.83	236.98
198-200	75.33	82.48	89.63	96.78	103.93	111.08	118.23	125.38	132.53	139.68	146.83	238.98
201-203	76.33	83.48	90.63	97.78	104.93	112.08	119.23	126.38	133.53	140.68	147.83	240.98
204-206	77.33	84.48	91.63	98.78	105.93	113.08	120.23	127.38	134.53	141.68	148.83	242.98
207-209	78.33	85.48	92.63	99.78	106.93	114.08	121.23	128.38	135.53	142.68	149.83	244.98
210-212	79.33	86.48	93.63	100.78	107.93	115.08	122.23	129.38	136.53	143.68	150.83	246.98
213-215	80.33	87.48	94.63	101.78	108.93	116.08	123.23	130.38	137.53	144.68	151.83	248.98
216-218	81.33	88.48	95.63	102.78	109.93	117.08	124.23	131.38	138.53	145.68	152.83	250.98
219-221	82.33	89.48	96.63	103.78	110.93	118.08	125.23	132.38	139.53	146.68	153.83	252.98
222-224	83.33	90.48	97.63	104.78	111.93	119.08	126.23	133.38	140.53	147.68	154.83	254.98
225-227	84.33	91.48	98.63	105.78	112.93	120.08	127.23	134.38	141.53	148.68	155.83	256.98
228-230	85.33	92.48	99.63	106.78	113.93	121.08	128.23	135.38	142.53	149.68	156.83	258.98
231-233	86.33	93.48	100.63	107.78	114.93	122.08	129.23	136.38	143.53	150.68	157.83	260.98
234-236	87.33	94.48	101.63	108.78	115.93	123.08	130.23	137.38	144.53	151.68	158.83	262.98
237-239	88.33	95.48	102.63	109.78	116.93	124.08	131.23	138.38	145.53	152.68	159.83	264.98
240-242	89.33	96.48	103.63	110.78	117.93	125.08	132.23	139.38	146.53	153.68	160.83	266.98
243-245	90.33	97.48	104.63	111.78	118.93	126.08	133.23	140.38	147.53	154.68	161.83	268.98
246-248	91.33	98.48	105.63	112.78	119.93	127.08	134.23	141.38	148.53	155.68	162.83	270.98
249-251	92.33	99.48	106.63	113.78	120.93	128.08	135.23	142.38	149.53	156.68	163.83	272.98
252-254	93.33	100.48	107.63	114.78	121.93	129.08	136.23	143.38	150.53	157.68	164.83	274.98
255-257	94.33	101.48	108.63	115.78	122.93	130.08	137.23	144.38	151.53	158.68	165.83	276.98
258-260	95.33	102.48	109.63	116.78	123.93	131.08	138.23	145.38	152.53	159.68	166.83	278.98
261-263	96.33	103.48	110.63	117.78	124.93	132.08	139.23	146.38	153.53	160.68	167.83	280.98
264-266	97.33	104.48	111.63	118.78	125.93	133.08	140.23	147.38	154.53	161.68	168.83	282.98
267-269	98.33	105.48	112.63	119.78	126.93	134.08	141.23	148.38	155.53	162.68	169.83	284.98
270-272	99.33	106.48	113.63	120.78	127.93	135.08	142.23	149.38	156.53	163.68	170.83	286.98
273-275	100.33	107.48	114.63	121.78	128.93	136.08	143.23	150.38				

Victims of rape and crime suffer lasting trauma, study finds

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The anguish of crime victims is disclosed today in a study funded by the Home Office. Fifty-three per cent of victims of robbery or assault and 52 per cent of female victims of burglary reported intense fear, shaking and shivering and feeling dazed, confused or unreal.

The reactions of victims to crime and their need for effective support schemes are examined in a book by Mr Mike Maguire and Dr Claire Corbett, research fellows at the centre for criminological research at Oxford University.

They interviewed a sample of 265 victims of crime, most of whom were referred to victims support schemes.

Anger is the most common response of victims of burglary, robbery, assault and theft from the person.

Difficulty in sleeping was among the next most common reactions, with women victims of burglary suffering particularly.

The effects of violent crime are severe for a high proportion of men, including young men, as well as for women.

The study says that the findings suggest that the low priority given by some victims support schemes to young male victims of violence may be a mistaken policy.

Half of a group of rape victims interviewed by Dr Corbett had lost over a stone in weight. Fear, sleep pattern disturbance and weight loss were experienced by almost all of them.

Among several extreme examples was one woman who was unable to sleep for the first week and then went to the opposite extreme, sleeping or dozing almost continuously for three weeks.

Two thirds wished to move after a rape, and all those in employment found work adjustment an ordeal, complaining mostly of loss of concentration and memory.

"Most of those we interviewed more than a year after the attack were still frightened and angry, unable to trust others, and troubled by persistent thoughts of the rape."

"Thus, notwithstanding the help given by victims' support, we found strong evidence that rape produces long-lasting trauma in a significant proportion of victims."

The financial consequences of rape victimization have received little attention. Those can include taking time off from work to help police and for personal reasons, leaving a job, moving house, changing telephone number, improving home security and taking taxis.

"While a reasonable amount of compensation may be forthcoming eventually from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, it is often in the early stages that victims are in the greatest need of financial help."

The authors spent two years studying the work of schemes through observational fieldwork, interviews and questionnaires.

They say that schemes did a remarkable job on a shoe-string in providing practical and emotional support to crime victims.

People helped by the schemes recovered from the effects of crime more quickly than others, and were quick to express gratitude.

The study concluded there was a need for more money for schemes, which has since been forthcoming from the Government.

The Effects of Crime and the Work of Victims' Support Schemes by Mike Maguire and Claire Corbett (Gower: £19.50).

Nacro faces cutbacks

Cuts of up to 30 per cent forced by the Government on the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders in its community programmes will affect the elderly, deprived and disabled. The cuts are misguided, Miss Vivien Stern, Nacro's director, said yesterday.

The Manpower Services Commission's community programme provides temporary employment for ex-offenders and long-term unemployed people.

In the financial year 1987-88, the commission has been allocated the same amount for the 124 schemes in the community programme in cash terms as in the current financial year. Because of inflation, that is a cut in real terms.

To stay within budget, the number of places on the programme will have to be cut to 245,000 rather than the 255,000 which the Government promised in last year's Budget, Nacro says.

Brighton pier to reopen in the spring

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The shore end of Brighton's west pier, Britain's only grade one listed pier which was left to rot after closing in 1975, reopens in the spring.

The move comes with the completion of the first, £1 million, phase of the Victorian landmark's restoration.

Work has been carried out by the Brighton West Pier Trust, which bought the pier for £100 in 1984.

When it opens, the shoreward part will have a total of 18 stalls and kiosks including amusements, ice cream and children's rides.

The trust is now considering the pier's long-term development.

Compensation claim by MI6 agent fails

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

A former MI6 undercover agent in Northern Ireland, who has been fighting for compensation from the Ministry of Defence for more than ten years after "being forced to leave" the Army, has been told by an MP that there is no chance of a cash settlement.

Mr Teddy Taylor, Tory MP for Southend, had taken up the case of Major Fred Holroyd, who alleged MI5 officers in Ulster in the 1970s were engaged in a shoot-to-kill policy.

He was sent to an Army mental hospital for a month before resigning in 1976.

Yesterday, Mr Taylor denied a report that he had been acting as a "go-between" for Major Holroyd and the Ministry. "I had taken up his case and pursued it with ministers and although I got a number of concessions, I failed to get anywhere on two key points."

"The first was that he had been put into a psychological hospital without good cause, and the second that he should receive compensation. I think that Holroyd has a case and I fought hard for him. But to suggest that I was a go-between for the Ministry of Defence is ludicrous."

The MP held meetings with Lord Treigear, a Minister of State for Defence, but he was told that there could be no compensation because Major Holroyd had left voluntarily.

Mr Taylor saw the major at his weekend constituency surgery and told him that he would continue with his case.

The big country policeman

Police Constable Charlie Ross has all the characteristics of the archetypal village bobby, but it is unlikely that he will be seen making his rounds on foot, or even with the aid of a trusty bicycle.

PC Ross, aged 27, has the largest beat in Britain. Based at Rhinowich, 120 miles north of Fort William, his patch is the 400 square miles of north-west Sutherland.

It is a sparsely populated area, though the fixed population of 820 swells considerably during the summer, and is dominated by the rugged north-west coastline.

PC Ross officially works the same 40-hour week as any other policeman, but in reality he is on call for most of the time.

The number of incidents he deals with is average for the northern constabulary, although his workload is increased by the paperwork that comes with being the only full-time policeman in the area.

For two days a week he has a desk in a hall in Durness on the northern tip of Scotland. The Bank of Scotland uses it on alternate days.

"We never wanted to be a city or traffic cop. I'm from the country originally and worked on a farm, so I'm more suited to the rural beat. The people here are very friendly and honest."

"The community is unspoiled and tends to have respect for the bobby, no matter who he is."

Decline mirrors changing post-war tastes for beer

Declining sales of traditional beers and increasing competition from wine and lager, have pushed down prices of hops and persuaded many growers to grub up fields and plant something more profitable. In the first of two articles, John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, examines what has happened.

The decline in the hop industry's fortunes almost exactly reflect the changes in British society over the past 40 years.

In its heyday we were still a nation of heavy drinkers, in which thirst created by days of hard physical labour were slaked by nights downing pint after pint of the cheap, warm, brown beer which people from other countries find so peculiar.

The hop fields, in common with the orchards, were established mainly in Kent and in Hereford and Worcester, not for any particular advantage of soil or climate, but because of ready access to cheap seasonal labour from the East End of London and the West Midlands.

As mechanization put an end to the traditional hop-picking weeks in the autumn, when thousands of urban families would migrate to the countryside for working holidays, so an increasingly prosperous public, young people in particular, began to experiment with new, and hitherto unfamiliar, drinks.

The growers did little to advance their cause by buying up many of the smaller regional breweries and "rationalizing" their output in the form of a few national brands of tasteless keg beers, which required little skill in storing and handling and could be dispensed from pressurized taps.

The success of the Campaign for Real Ale (Cama) in reviving the taste for traditional draft beers came too late to reverse the overall decline.

By far the most significant development has been the spectacular growth in the popularity of lager, which now represents nearly half the total beer market, compared with about 2 per cent in the early 1960s.

Lager needs only about two-thirds of the hops required for bitter, mild or stout. It also needs a high-alpha acid variety with quite different characteristics from the so-called aroma hop which the British were accustomed to growing.

Although growers in Britain have since switched to high alpha with great success - it is now the larger variety - the Continental and North American lager manufacturers with established subsidiaries in Britain, or whose product is brewed under licence, have tended to insist on using imported seedless hops.

The great majority of English hops are seeded because they give somewhat higher yields. According to Mr Ian Wordsworth, chief executive of English Hops Limited, foreigners still tend to associate them with "funny" English beers.

Editors in protest as courts ban reporting

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Courts are making bizarre if not unlawful orders restricting the full reporting of trials, according to the Guild of British Newspaper Editors.

The guild said four recent cases reported to it by local newspaper editors show the courts are now using their powers to restrict reporting in a wide range of trials. The decisions may be challenged in the higher courts.

Mr David Newall, secretary of the guild's parliamentary and legal committees, says: "It is hard to see in the cases being reported to us how the courts can justify some of these orders which we believe in some cases to be unlawful."

In one case reported by the *Evesham Journal*, magistrates at Evesham, Hereford and Worcester, agreed to stop publication under the Contempt of Court Act, 1981, of the address of a former Conservative MP charged with driving without an MOT certificate.

Mr Philip Norman Hocking, former MP for Coventry South, asked at the hearing last month that his Cotswold address should not be disclosed for fear that his former wife would discover his whereabouts.

In a second case, the *Malvern Gazette* has complained that Malvern magistrates held a drink-driving case in camera, with both press and public excluded. The editor, Mrs Liz Griffin, said she had not experienced such an order in 29 years of reporting and she is considering a challenge in the Divisional Court.

The defence had argued that the case be held in secret "in the interests of justice".

The court was told the defendant, Cecilia Hyland, a nurse aged 41, had been through a difficult time and had been close to suicide at one stage.

In a third case, reported by the *Kentish Express*, Folkestone magistrates ordered a defendant's address could not be given.

The case involved a man, Mr Graham Olive, who had appeared on January 30 charged with trying to obtain body-building steroids and other pills worth more than £400 on a forged doctor's prescription.

In a fourth case, of which there have been a number of similar instances, Medway magistrates agreed that a child could not be identified where the father was accused of indecent assault on his baby son, who later died.

The order was made after the court heard that the dead baby had a young brother who might hear of the accusation against his father.

Rainfall in the United Kingdom in 1986

Hurricane Charley storms in to set remarkable record

By John Grindley

For the United Kingdom, 1986 was a wet year. In Scotland the year's rainfall was the fifth largest since 1869 but the excesses over England, Wales and Northern Ireland were less remarkable.

There were two extended dry periods, the first in February which was also bitterly cold, and the second in September-October. In February, the driest weather was in the west where some areas, particularly the Welsh coast, had a rain-free month. In Northern Ireland, it was the driest February since 1932.

There were more snowy days than in much of the last 40 years, but the season could not be considered exceptionally severe. In lowland Britain, the frequent snow tended to melt quickly, except in the very cold February, and there was little disruption to traffic and public life.

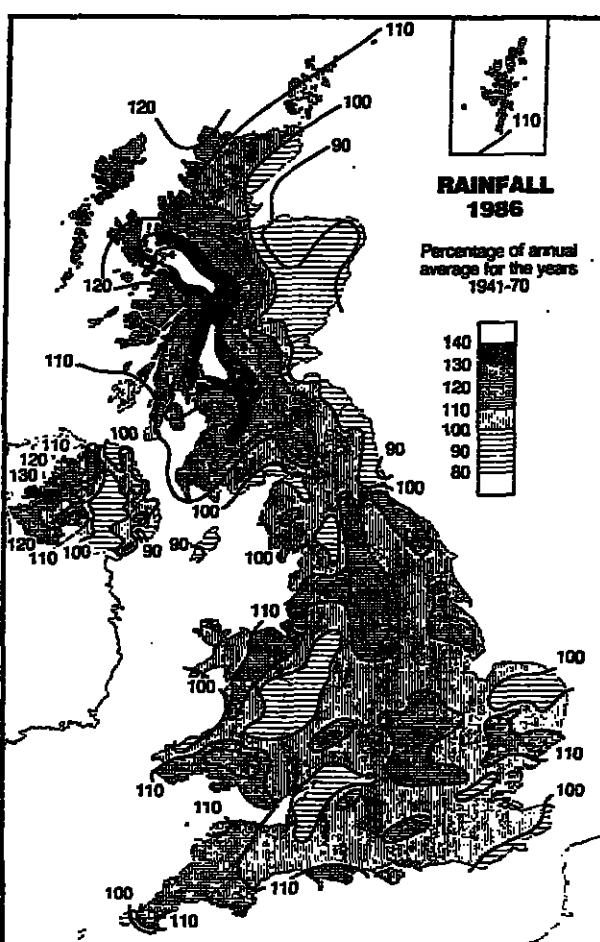
The spring months (March to May) were generally wet and often dismally cool, but the amount of rainfall was not unprecedented for England, Wales and Northern Ireland; spring 1983 was much wetter in England and Wales. Scotland, however, despite a rather dry April, had the wettest spring since 1869.

Most of us felt the summer (June to August) was indifferent, but June and July were really quite dry and the three-month rainfall totals for England, Wales and Northern Ireland were rather less than average and, for Scotland, decidedly less.

Much of the rain in the wet August over southern Britain and Northern Ireland was due to one of the most remarkable events in rainfall history.

On August 25, the late summer bank holiday, a revitalised extra-tropical hurricane, Charley, crossed southern Britain giving a very wide area of heavy rain. Almost the whole of England and Wales received 25mm or more and the following table shows that for this and the 50mm threshold, the area cover was unprecedented this century.

The area with more than 50mm covered most of Wales, the West Midlands, the Pen-



nines, Humberside and the extreme east of Northern Ireland.

In the storm, the number of rainfall totals exceeding 100mm was not remarkable, the highest amount being 134mm at Aber on the North Wales coast.

Scotland, where it was not a bank holiday, escaped lightly; rainfall amounts were negligible north of the Southern Uplands.

A quiet, dry end, at first, surprisingly cool September gave way, in mid-October, to an autumn at its wettest and stormiest.

Scotland, in recent years, has experienced very wet October-December periods - 1980, 1982 and 1984 are notable examples - and 1986 continued the trend with the largest total for the three months in the Scottish series

since 1869. Southern Britain and Northern Ireland, although wet in these months, did not show such extremes.

The map shows the distribution of rainfall as a percentage of annual average. No areas of marked rainfall deficiency are apparent. The most notable feature is the area with more than 140 per cent of average around Loch Lomond and Glen Shiel.

January opened with heavy rainfall in south-east England where amounts exceeded 50mm on the first and second days of the month. Heavy snow on January 7 gave depths of 20cm in Wales and the Midlands, but the snow soon melted when weather became mild from January 10.

The next fortnight was wet everywhere, particularly in the west.

A wintry period from Janu-

ary 23 gave a general snow cover by February 8. Unfortunately, there was no thaw before the severely cold weather which lasted until early March.

The negligible precipitation in the cold spell consisted mainly of snow flurries on easterly winds. On February 21 and 22, however, milder air brought heavy snowfall briefly to Cornwall where, for example, water equivalents were 43mm at Camborne. In the dry spell, many central and western districts experienced three to four weeks without precipitation.

The wintry spell ended abruptly on March 3 with the onset of unsettled, westerly weather. For the next 15 weeks, the general pattern was one of a succession of depressions bringing frequent rainfall or short-lived snow cover and, often, high winds.

Rainfall was heavy in western districts on March 3 and 4 and stormy and exceptionally wet from March 20 to 23.

April was especially cool and depressing. Temperatures barely rose above freezing on April 7 when there was prolonged sleet or snow.

In the middle of April, a succession of fronts gave heavy rainfall, notably on April 14 and 15 when amounts for the two days exceeded 70mm at locations in Northern Ireland, northern England and southern Scotland. At Aldergrove, Co. Antrim, 74mm fell in about 40 hours. Rainfall also exceeded 70mm in parts of mountainous Wales on April 19. Northern Scotland enjoyed the best weather in April.

Weather became less cool and drier from about April 25. Early May was quite warm but the promise of a fine summer was soon belied and the same dreary pattern of cool, wet weather was repeated from May 3.

Western districts again had the worst of the rainfall, particularly from May 9 to 25. Thunder rain on May 19-20 gave some exceptional falls in the Midlands - 60mm at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on May 19, for example, and 69mm at East Kirby, Lincolnshire, on May 20.

The long spell of cool, disturbed weather came to an end in mid-June but not without a final flourish of heavy rain over much of Britain on June 8-10.

The next three weeks were mainly dry and many places in central and eastern Britain had up to 12 days without rain from June 10 and again in late June-early July. The dry weather ended in East Anglia and the south on July 4 when more than 30mm was measured at several places.

In the period of unsettled weather which followed there were many thunderstorms but also drier spells.

The pattern of unsettled weather continued in August. Apart from the outstanding storm of August 25, there were many other days with heavy rainfall.

Less wet weather towards the end of August marked the transition to the second long dry spell which, with two notable exceptions, lasted until mid-October.

The exceptions happened on September 2 in northern England and southern Scotland - 40mm was general in the Pennines - and on the 13th-15th in southern England.

Three weeks of golden autumn weather began on September 16 with no precipitation, warm sunny days and cool foggy nights.

In parts of south-east England, there was no rain for 28 days. In recent years, only 1959 and 1976 have seen longer rainless periods and these were in the summer. In western and northern Britain,

the dry spell was broken from time to time by rainy days.

The dry spell ended abruptly on October 14 in southern England and from October 18 to the end of the year, the whole country was subjected to wet and often stormy weather.

In spells of continued, unsettled Atlantic weather, particularly in the autumn, it is western hills which bear the brunt of the rainfall. In such conditions, daily falls experienced are of a magnitude rarely suffered in the eastern lowlands.

For example, at Waen Sychiwh, in the western Brecons, daily falls exceeded 40mm on 11 occasions between October 25 and November 25; on November 9 147mm was recorded, the largest daily fall of the year in the United Kingdom, and 433mm was measured in 12 days from November 7. A daily fall of 40mm is expected once in about five years in London.

Particularly wet periods in October were the 19th-21st and the 26th-31st, the last day being notably wet. The wettest periods in November were the 9th-20th in southern Britain and the 4th-24th in Scotland.

A quieter, drier spell, with a good deal of wet fog, intervened from November 27 to December 4 but thereafter the pattern was again one of unsettled, wet and, fortunately, open weather.

My thanks to the Director-General of the Meteorological Office for permission to use material.

General values of monthly and annual rainfall 1986 in mm and as a percentage of average 1941-1970 are as follows:

	Eng & Wales	Scotland	N Ireland
January	128	182	140
February	17	21	20
March	80	168	164
April	84	145	80
May	85	127	176
June	43	70	89
July	54	74	88
August	117	130	120
September	26	31	63
October	63	112	108
November	128	128	163
December	132	147	276
TOTAL	976	107	1639

Annual totals in mm and as a percentage of average over England and Wales separately are 892mm, 107 per cent and 1525mm, 110 per cent respectively.

15,000 deliveries lost in snow

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Last month's snow caused the loss of more than 15,000 deliveries by 250 operators of goods vehicles, according to a Freight Transport Association survey.

An association spokesman said that in most cases these would be whole vehicle loads which could not be delivered.

A third of vehicle operators lost more than 40 per cent of their scheduled deliveries, and 16 per cent lost more than three-quarters.

Forty-five per cent of operators acknowledge that they had vehicles immobilized by the low temperatures.

More than 70 per cent thought that local authorities coped either very well or reasonably well with snow clearing and gritting and salting of roads.

Major roadworks until next Monday.

London and South East

A40(M) Marylebone Flyover: Closed until end February. Diversions operating.

M11 London: Work continues at Redbridge roundabout. M25 Essex: Widening at junction 31 roundabout (Grays).

M2 Kent: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Faversham/A2).

A1(M) Hertfordshire: Southbound lane closures between Radwell and Langley.

M1 Bedfordshire: Off-peak lane closures, north and southbound carriageways. Entry slips closed at junction 10 (Luton).

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

Midlands

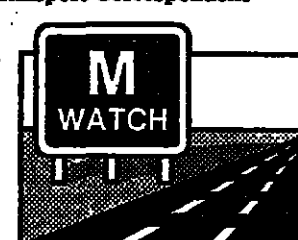
M5 Hereford and Worcester: One southbound, two northbound lanes open between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester North). Southbound entry slip at junction 5 and southbound exit slip at junction 6 closed.

M5 West Midlands: Lane restrictions, overnight carriage-way closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50 South Wales).

A58(M) West Midlands, Aston Expressway: Lane restrictions.

North

M63 Greater Manchester: Road reduced to two lanes at Portwood roundabout. Stockport. Delays inevitable.



M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Lane restrictions, slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles interchange/A56 Salford). Delays.

A1(M) Tyne and Wear: Various lane closures with diversions.

A66(M) Co Durham: Replacement of bridge joints on Derwentford spur, Contraflow.

M6 Cambridgeshire: Contraflow between junctions 36 and 37 (Kendal/Kirby Lonsdale). Delays.

Contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Casle). Delays.

M56 Cheshire: Resurfacing at junction 9 (Lymm interchange). Link roads restricted width.

M63 Cheshire: Construction at Portwood roundabout. Stockport. Lane restrictions. Delays.

Wales and the West

M4 West Glamorgan: Lane closures between junctions 37 and 41 (Portcaw/Port Talbot).

M5 Gloucestershire: Outside lane closed northbound between junctions 36 and 37 (Kendal/Kirby Lonsdale). Delays.

M5 Gloucestershire: Lane closures northbound between junctions 11 and 12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester).

M5 Somerset/Devon: Lane closures north and southbound between junctions 24 (Bridgewater) and 29 (Honiton).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Outside lane closed eastbound between junctions 17 and 15 (Kelvinhead/Townhead).

M8 Strathclyde: Inside lane closed westbound between junctions 5 (Shotts/Harthill). Joint replacement between junctions 25 and 26 (A739/A736). Westbound traffic restricted to inside lane and hard shoulder. Westbound access from Clyde Tunnel (A739) at junction closed.

M73 Strathclyde: Outside lane closed between junctions 2 and 3 (M8/A80).

M74 Strathclyde: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (A77/A71).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

WORLD SUMMARY

Fertilizer giant faces prosecution

Oslo — Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian industrial giant, faces prosecution for pollution by its Porsgrunn plant, the world's largest fertilizer factory (Tony Samstag reports).

The company, Norway's largest and a world leader in petrochemicals, is suspected of having released into the atmosphere the equivalent of 200,000 to 300,000 spray cans of the halogen group of gases.

The factory at Porsgrunn, south of the capital, has also come under suspicion of contaminating the waters of the surrounding Frierfjord with the far more sinister environmental poison, dioxin. The public has been warned against eating too much fish and shellfish caught in the area, while state pollution authorities work flat out to establish the cause of the pollution.

In its own defence, Norsk Hydro points out that the analyses were undertaken at its own initiative.

Burmese offensive

Bangkok — The Burmese Army, which is conducting a new offensive against rebel groups near the Thai border, switched its attacks at the weekend to strongholds of the Karens, who have been fighting for autonomy from Rangoon for more than 35 years (Neil Kelly writes).

More than 1,000 civilian refugees fled into Thailand and a Thai village was evacuated after it was hit by more than 50 Burmese mortar bombs.

The heaviest fighting occurred at Klerday, five miles from the border, where Karen guerrillas beat off attacks by more than 500 Burmese soldiers.

Briton in chess lead

Reykjavik — England's chess grandmaster, Nigel Short, has taken the lead in the powerful IBM chess tournament here (AP reports).

After three rounds, he was the only one of the 12 players in the all-grandmasters competition to have won his three games. Born in 1965, he is the youngest player in the tournament and Fridrik Olafsson, Iceland's first grandmaster, said: "He is a prodigy and I think he must be the favourite to win."

Viktor Korchnoi, the former Soviet grandmaster who now plays for Switzerland, agreed. He was trounced by Short in the second round, having been beaten by the Englishman in an earlier encounter this year.

On Saturday, Short defeated the Icelandic grandmaster Jon Arason after a tough third-round game, and in the first round he beat Yugoslav Ljubomir Ljubojevic, who was the only player without a point after the first three of the 11 rounds. Players are competing for prize money of \$32,000 (\$21,000) with \$10,000 to the winner.

Muslims face trial

Madrid — A judge has granted provisional liberty to eight Muslim leaders from the Spanish enclave of Melilla, pending trial on charges of sedition (Harry Debelius writes).

At a news conference at Almeria on Saturday, the accused denounced the most prominent leader of the Melilla Muslim population, the self-exiled Senator Aomar Mohamedi Duda.

Mutinies in Sudan

Nairobi — Troops in two Army garrisons in the southern Sudan have mutinied, according to reports reaching the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Kenya (Alastair Matheson writes).

They add that fierce fighting has been raging between the mutineers and Government troops. The mutinies occurred at Yei and Yambio, Western Equatoria province.

Airbus maiden flight

The first prototype of the new A320 airliner, built by the four-nation Airbus consortium, taking off from Toulouse yesterday on its maiden flight. It landed safely after three hours and technicians said everything went according to plan (Reuter reports).

The plane, unveiled a week ago in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, took off from Toulouse-Matabiau airport with the Airbus chief test pilot, M Pierre Band, at the controls.

UN force idle as Israel's men run amok

From Robert Fisk
At-Tiri, southern Lebanon

The battle for Beirut and the near-defeat of the Shia Amal militia in the Lebanese capital should have been the talking point this weekend in the dirty, broken streets of At-Tiri. The 350 Shia Muslims who still live there have a vested interest in Amal's survival; and the village's little catastrophe last week — 19 houses gutted by fire, the mukhtar (village headman) kidnapped, four horses and three donkeys machine-gunned to death — bears no comparison to the human suffering in Beirut.

But, as Mr Muhammad Houlwani put it grimly in the ruins of his living room, "somebody must pay the price for this."

Mrs Alia Shaiti was even blunter. "The Israelis brought their terrorists in here — the 'Lahd soldiers' — and let them destroy our home," she said. "For what? They want to drive us out. The Israelis stopped the Irish soldiers coming to help us and the Nepalese UN soldiers just went on watching television in their house across the road while my grocery store was burnt. But God saw what happened."

What exactly did happen in At-Tiri is not difficult to establish. Early last week, three Lebanese girls were killed by a roadside bomb planted inside Israel's occupation zone in southern Lebanon, almost certainly by Lebanese Muslim guerrillas.

The explosives were probably intended to kill members of Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia, the "Lahd



Shia Muslim civilians cheering Syrian troops entering west Beirut yesterday in an attempt to end the bloodletting.

soldiers," to whom Mrs Shaiti referred. But it may have been a deliberate and cruel attack on the women. The guerrilla war here is a vicious, ruthless affair these days.

Which may be why, after dark four days ago, Israeli troops brought several truckloads of militiamen, all ostensibly under the command of retired Lebanese General Antoine Lahd, up the hill from Kounin to At-Tiri and allowed them to run amok in the village.

The Nepalese UN soldiers, to their disgrace, did indeed stay put beside their television sets, while the Irish UN battalion, which has shed its blood to defend At-Tiri from

the militias in the past, was prevented from entering the village by an Israeli officer.

The evidence of what happened in the next three hours is there for all to see. House after house down this stoney little hill lies gutted, its carpets and bed linen, furniture and crockery, food and refrigerators torn, burnt, smashed and, in one case, literally blown apart with explosives.

In Mr Houlwani's house, the pro-Israeli militia men emptied heavy jars of olives onto the floor and hurled his sacks of corn feed across his tobacco fields.

But the militiamen went a little further than they usually

do on such raids, stuffing their pockets with loot from the burning grocery store, stealing watches and jewellery and, according to Mrs Shaiti and to Mr Houlwani's teenage daughter — stealing up to £1,000,000 (about £700) from the villagers.

The UN says that an Israeli officer later tried to take the stolen items off the gunmen; a small pile of half-burnt groceries outside the village appears to be the result.

But the effects are much more serious. Most of the young men of At-Tiri have long ago left home, many of them to fight for Amal in Beirut. The village now contains only the old, the very old

and a few women, to all of whom the militiamen shouted a single order: "Get out, go to Beirut."

The seeds of such an instruction are likely to be more fruitful than any crop raised. For those young men in Beirut have just been given a collective reason to return to the south and to attack the very Israeli occupation zone — just south of At-Tiri — which the "Lahd soldiers" are supposed to defend.

Across the handkerchief-shaped fields behind the village lie the horses and donkeys which the militiamen killed before they left, while the mukhtar, Mr Ali Shaiti — a

distant relative of the grocery store's owner — simply disappeared. The villagers said he was taken to the grim old Khiam prison where the SLA keep their captives.

As for the Nepalese troops who were supposed to protect At-Tiri, they were stoned by the villagers for their inactivity. This weekend, they even failed to man the UN checkpoint outside the village.

The Irish troops, in whose operational area At-Tiri was once included, simply resigned themselves to the future. "There are going to be more At-Tiris," a young Irish captain said, "and they are going to get worse."

Fears grow for Waite as captors' silence deepens

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Thirty-four days after the disappearance of the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, Mr Terry Waite, those professionally concerned with his safety appear disconcerted by the silence surrounding his fate.

For three weeks the Foreign Office and Church House were besieged with reports of "sightings" and confident predictions by Lebanese leaders that he would soon be released. Now even the rumours have stopped.

Yesterday, two Americans who followed in Mr Waite's footsteps brought word that missing foreigners had not been harmed in the fierce fight for west Beirut. Mr Dale Shabben and Mr Mohammed Mehdi, president and secretary-general of the New York-based Council of Islamic Affairs, offered reassurance from a Beirut contact.

"He said that to the best of his knowledge the hostages

were in good health and the war had not affected their circumstances," Mr Mehdi said. Mr Waite and 25 other foreigners are missing, as well as large numbers of Lebanese.

The two men left Beirut last week after they were robbed at gun point and their hotel was damaged in fighting. They

An explosion injured 17 people outside the busy Damascus Gate to the Old City yesterday (Ian Murray writes from Jerusalem). No one was seriously hurt, but 12 of them were border policemen and another a soldier, and there is little doubt security forces were the target. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

were obliged to cancel appointments with kidnappers, but hoped to return.

Their information was greeted with reserve in London. Like almost all previous reports it was third or

fourth hand. "None of the rumours we have had so far has been borne out," one Whitehall source said.

A Church of England spokesman said: "We still have some hopes in the fire, but they are not the kind that you talk about."

Syria's decision to intervene in west Beirut prompted speculation yesterday, but it was not clear whether it would improve or impair Mr Waite's chances. Neither Whitehall nor Church House has conceded that he is a hostage, on grounds that no one has claimed to be holding him.

In London last week, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon predicted in a television interview that "important developments were imminent." Like earlier predictions by Mr Nabih Berri, head of the Shia Muslim Amal militia, that Mr Waite would soon be free, it appeared to come to nothing.

EEC Middle East policy rethink

From Richard Owen
Brussels

EEC foreign ministers, meeting yesterday and today in seclusion at a Belgian chateau, are making an ambitious attempt to hammer out a new Middle East policy for Europe in the light of America's loss of influence in the region following the scandal and confusion over Washington's policy toward Iran.

But the ministers are divided, and are also at odds over a proposed fundamental

reform of EEC finances.

The ministers have established a tradition of holding "informal" talks in a bid to tackle difficult issues in a relaxed setting. But yesterday there was still disagreement over a plan by M Jacques Delors, the president of the EEC Commission, for a complete overhaul of the EEC budget to avoid repeated financial crises.

In foreign affairs, there are divisions over whether Europe should launch a fresh EEC initiative in the Middle

East, the main subject of today's session.

"There is something of a vacuum in the Middle East because of the loss of American credibility in the region," one European diplomat said. "The White House is in obvious disarray after the Contragate scandal. But should we fill the gap?"

The foreign ministers are also concerned about strains in the Western alliance and a possible hiatus in East-West relations because of a loss of "leadership" in Washington.



The suspected terrorists seized at an isolated farm by French police, from left: M Jean-Marc Rouillan, Mlle Nathalie Ménigon, M Georges Cipriani and Mme Joëlle Aubron.

French capture four terrorist suspects in raid on farm

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Jacques Chirac, and President Mitterrand have sent congratulatory messages to the Minister of the Interior, M Charles Pasqua, to be passed on to the police units who did such a fine job. M Rouillan, aged 34, is considered a founder member of Action Directe, which was formed in 1979. Together with his companion, Mlle Ménigon, aged 29, he is reputed to have been responsible for about 80 bombings and shootings claimed by the group in the past seven years.

Both are considered to belong to the hardline international section of Action Directe, which is known to have links in Belgium, Italy and West Germany. Police in those three countries were informed of the arrests.

Mme Aubron, aged 27, who comes from an upper class Parisian family, was pictured with Mlle Ménigon on police posters displayed after M Besse was shot dead outside his Paris home. Responsibility for the killing was claimed by Action Directe. M Cipriani, a long-time friend of M Rouillan, was thought to be his bodyguard.

Both the Prime Minister, M

The arrest of the four will raise morale at a time when Paris again resembles a city under siege. Some 3,500 police have been deployed around the capital following renewed bombing threats by Middle Eastern groups.

Mr Abdallah was arrested in Lyon in October 1984 and was sentenced last July to four years imprisonment for carrying arms, explosives and false documents.

The US Embassy criticized the leniency of the sentence and made sure that he was brought to trial on the charges now facing him: those of complicity in the murders of the assistant US military attaché in Paris, Mr Charles Ray, and of the Israeli diplomat, Mr Yacov Barsimantov, both killed in Paris in 1982. He is also accused of complicity in the attempted assassination of Mr Robert Homme, the US Consul General in Strasbourg, in 1984.

A Lebanese Maronite Christian involved in the Palestinian cause, Mr Abdallah is the suspected leader of the "Fari" terrorist organization.

Abdallah trial, Page 10

Clamour over human rights in Russia

Sakharov pleads for release of another political prisoner

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Following the release of Mr Iosif Begun, the prominent Jewish dissident who is due back in Moscow today, Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, has issued a public plea for the immediate release of Mr Gorbachov's ally, whom he described as one of the country's first and most selfless political dissenters.

Speaking at his Moscow flat yesterday, Dr Sakharov said that the 53-year-old Mr Alunyan, and other political prisoners who have refused to sign a Soviet pledge not to resume their former activities, could not be kept in jail if the words of Mr Gorbachov were to be taken seriously.

Mr Alunyan, whose son joined Dr Sakharov in order to launch the appeal, was among the founders of the Initiative Group for the Defence of Human Rights, which was broken up with the arrest or exile of all members in 1969.

"He was one of the first people to tell the world about violations of human rights," Dr Sakharov explained.

Sentenced in 1969 to three years in a labour camp for his activities with the group which, among other issues, raised the question of dissidents being sent to psychiatric hospitals, Mr Alunyan was arrested again in 1980 and sentenced to seven years in a labour camp plus five more of

internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Recently he was moved from a strict-regime labour camp to a prison near his home town of Kharkov, but because of his refusal to sign the pledge about his future behaviour he has not secured the expected pardon.

In a statement to the authorities made on February 9, Mr Alunyan said: "I appeal to you to eliminate the contradictions between the stated policy of revolutionary democratic transformations, which has already begun to be realized, and the rudimentary phenomena of the past."

His son, Alexander, aged 28, quoted his father as saying that he refused to pledge not to resume anti-Soviet activities because he did not consider his former actions to be against the interests of society, and also because the criteria for judging them could change. "My father, in his words, responds to what Gorbachov is saying. They wanted him to write about himself, but he is speaking for everyone," he said.

Earlier, Mr Begun, who was released from the notorious Chistopol jail last Friday, had indicated that he intends to resume his efforts to emigrate to Israel. He first applied for an exit visa in 1971, and after being refused he played a leading role in organizing the unofficial teaching of Hebrew in the Soviet Union.

His daughter-in-law, Yana, told reporters that she had heard by telephone from his wife that Mr Begun's health was not as poor as had been feared. "He is not feeling so bad and we are, of course, very happy," she said.

Mr Begun, his wife and son observed the Jewish Sabbath in the town of Kazan before beginning their train journey back to Moscow.

Mr Begun is one of those invited to a controversial ceremony to be held at the British Embassy today to present parliamentary awards to seven Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate. The three Members of Parliament due to attend the ceremony had their visas refused at the last minute.

It was not known whether Mr Begun would attend, but a British Embassy spokesman said that despite the visa ban the ceremony would go ahead with the British Ambassador, Sir Bryan Cartledge, handing over the awards on behalf of the missing parliamentarians. The Foreign Office has already expressed its regret at the failure to provide visas.

There were signs that the British Embassy was trying to conduct the ceremony with the minimum of publicity in an effort to cut down the risk of it angering the Kremlin and upsetting relations only weeks before Mrs Thatcher's visit.

Soviet test may be imminent

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow

There were growing signs over the weekend that the 18-month unilateral ban on Soviet nuclear tests introduced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov is soon to be ended, following the US Administration's repeated refusal to follow suit.

A group of American scientists monitoring nuclear testing at three joint stations around the main underground test site in Soviet Central Asia said yesterday that they had been instructed to switch off their seismic equipment and were given no date for turning it back on again.

"We were told to put down our equipment for a minimum of three days, perhaps longer. Our Soviet colleagues said this was routine for seismic equipment when a test is about to be made," Holly Eissler, a US seismologist said in a telephone interview.

Last Friday, speaking during a whistle-stop tour of the Baltic region, Mr Gorbachov said that the Soviet Union had not yet resumed testing and when it did, in contrast to the secrecy surrounding earlier blasts, the next test would be announced in advance.

The American scientists working near the main underground test site at Semipalatinsk, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, were told to switch off their equipment on Saturday. Six of them are operating there under an agreement with the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Nunn will not run for President

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Hard on the heels of Governor Mario Cuomo's withdrawal from the presidential race, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia announced at the weekend that he, too, would not seek the Democratic nomination.

He told 3,000 party members in Atlanta that if he tried to take on the presidential race in the next six months and perform his duties in the Senate, where he is chairman of the influential Armed Services Committee, he would end up doing neither well.

"For these reasons, I'm not tossing my hat in the ring, nor am I forming an exploratory committee," he said. However, he left open the possibility that he could be persuaded to step in if there was deadlock at the Democratic Convention in 1988.

He replied: "If nominated, I will not run. If elected, I will not serve." Sherman-like statements may be OK in New York but not in Atlanta.

Senator Nunn said in a reference to Governor Cuomo. The withdrawal of both men has suddenly narrowed the field and increased the isolation of Mr Gary Hart, the

former senator and front-runner by a big margin.

At the same time support among conservatives for the front-runner in the Republican camp, Vice-President George Bush, has dropped sharply in the past 12 months, while backing for Senator Robert Dole, the former majority leader, has risen. A poll released at the weekend showed.

The survey was funded by the Christian Voice Organization for a three-day annual meeting of a conservative umbrella group.

Representative Jack Kemp, the right-wing congressman who is currently the conservatives' favourite, launched a sharp attack at the meeting on Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, calling on him to resign and saying he

secondary benefit, but the US attempted to force the pace. Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, who was running a National Security Council operation, had sold American arms to Tehran at five times their value. He was unaware that the CIA had set up its own sales at cost price, designed to obtain quick release of hostages.

"It was unbelievable," said Mr Khashoggi, speaking from a hotel in France.

When the Iranians spotted the discrepancy, they assumed that an Iranian middleman handling Colonel North's deals was profiteering, and nearly killed him. The middleman, Mr Manu-

cher Ghorbanifar, had been introduced to the White House team by Mr Khashoggi because of his Iranian political contacts.

Both men were involved in helping to finance the deals, he said, and when they collapsed Mr Khashoggi lost \$10 million (£6.5 million) and Mr Ghorbanifar \$3.5 million.

Despite the loss, Mr Khashoggi said he was in no financial difficulties. Speculation about his status had resulted in lawyers acting for Mr Tiny Rowland, the British businessman, taking action. "They started putting writs all over the place for a lousy \$2.5 million," he said. But the lawyers had been unaware

that he and Mr Rowland were involved in transactions of much higher value.

Labour call: Labour MPs yesterday called on the Prime Minister to make an "immediate and detailed" Commons statement about claims that the object of the US bombing raids on Libya last April was to kill Colonel Gaddafi.

GENEVA: With the impending publication of the US Tower Commission's report on Iranagate, the Swiss Government has received two more requests from Washington for details of transactions through secret bank accounts (Alan McGregor writes).



Senator Nunn: still has not closed the door completely. "nearly crippled" President Reagan's foreign policy goals. He said he had "watched with sadness" the growing ideological gulf between the State Department and conservatives.

Escapees tell of secret Mozambique slave labour camps

Abducted villagers keep rebel army going

From Paul Vallely, Mitucue, Mozambique

Tens of thousands of Mozambican peasants are being held in slave labour camps which anti-government rebels have created as supply bases for an escalating guerrilla campaign that is gradually reducing large parts of the country to a state of chaos. The existence of the camps, each containing as many as 3,000 prisoners, has been reported to *The Times* by escapees who are among the refugees who are continuing to flee daily, in their

ernment counter-offensive, re-appeared at Namaunika here in the remote northernmost Niassa province. Most of them were entirely naked. Others have wrapped themselves in the bark of trees. Many of the children were suffering from diseases associated with malnutrition.

Two weeks earlier 2,560 refugees appeared, in a similar condition, near the town of Mutetere. This group has now been moved by the local authorities to a transit camp established in an abandoned railway station at the foot of the Mitucue mountains. The camp is nearer to the refugees' original homes and closer to the comparative safety of the garrison town of Cuamba.

There they spoke about their six-month ordeal. "The bandits came around three o'clock when the sun was high in the sky. We heard no shooting. They just appeared before us, quietly, like cats," one of the escapees, Rosario Muterume, said. "Armed bandits," is the official term used by the Marxist Frelimo Government, which has ruled Mozambique since independence, to describe the Mozambique National Resistance Army (MNR), also known as Renamo, which was largely the creation of the security forces of white Rhodesia and has since been given extensive backing by the South African Army.

"We were living in huts we had made in the bush. We used to live in a village at Carau but the bandits burnt it earlier in the year so we made new homes, hidden among the trees. But they found us."

The guerrillas rounded up the 500 members of the Carau community and force-marched them to a camp at Mussala, deeper in the bush.



"The place was a village. The local people were still there, working in the fields and preparing food for the bandits who live among them. We were told that we had to work for the soldiers too. Then they went back to our homes and stole everything," another farmer, Tipatara Malingakani, said.

"They found two men there who had hidden when they first arrived. The bandits brought them to join us. But then they said the men were informers who must be executed. We all had to stand and watch as they were beaten to death with sticks and hammers. The bandits gave us no



Berta Manuel Tamosin and her children, Juan, 8, Zeke, 5, and Arthur, three months, after fleeing their home in Marameo. Her husband, Juan Jose, a government soldier, was killed. Above, Tipatara Malingakani, who escaped from a slave camp.

food for six months. All we could get was what we could beg from the people of the village.

"Anyone who refused to work was beaten. They never showed any mercy. Anyone who tried to escape would be killed, they said. No one tried, as well as the soldiers who lived with us, there were sentries all around the place."

After a month in the camp, increased activity by Government forces in the region prompted the MNR to march its entire population for six hours to a stronger, more remote camp at Mutetere. "There were 3,000 people there. We found out that our first camp was there to guard this one," Mr Muterume said.

These reports throw new light on the standing of the MNR rebels, who claim to be able to deny the Government access to 85 per cent of rural Mozambique.

Until now some observers have assumed that the MNR must enjoy a degree of local support in these areas. But the news from the escaping refugees gives credence to the claims of the Mozambique Government that the rebels are not supported by local people and are sustained only by South Africa and other United Nations agencies in the field, show that there are now 1,006,600 internal refugees in the country and 245,000 more have fled to neighbouring Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. A further 2,521,600 people are affected by the conflict to the extent that, without international food aid, they are in danger of starving to death.

A limited amount of food aid has been forthcoming. But much of the aid is piled in warehouses in the country's ports. The MNR regularly sabotages almost all the country's railway lines and many areas are unsafe even for armed military convoys.

The result is that when the Mozambique Red Cross in Niassa was asked to help the 2,000 naked people in Namaunika with clothes and food, it had literally nothing with which to respond. It did not even have the fuel for aid workers' cars to travel the 22 miles to provide first aid.

Freeing of Basque angers Madrid

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Spanish Government is to lodge an appeal today against a court decision to temporarily free a Basque MP in jail awaiting trial for alleged terrorist offences, to address this week's session of the Basque Parliament.

The session has been called to elect the region's new chief minister. Leaders of the Basque Socialist and Basque Nationalist parties, who have a combined total of 36 seats in the Parliament, were yesterday completing negotiations to form a coalition government. The "Yoldi affair", however, heavily overshadowed things.

"In my view, there is not a single democratic system which would admit this possibility," Señor Javier Solana, Madrid's chief spokesman, declared on hearing that a Pamplona court had authorized the temporary freeing of Señor Juan Yoldi, as someone not yet convicted of a crime, to attend Parliament.

This, the 10 judges unanimously found, would be to uphold the democratic rights of the people who had elected Señor Yoldi in last November's Basque general election.

The Pamplona court, when it receives the Government's appeal today, has 48 hours in which to reconsider the issues. Señor Yoldi's party is already threatening, if not satisfied, to bring the constitutional aspects before the European Court.

The Government of Señor Felipe Gonzalez, deeply committed to the fight against Basque terrorism, has for days made clear its repugnance for the astute play devised by Herri Batasuna, the extreme left-wing Basque nationalist party and political wing of the Basque armed separatist organization.

By presenting Señor Yoldi,

a 24-year-old fitter from Guipuzcoa, as their candidate for chief minister, he becomes entitled to spend, for up to 90 minutes a day, in his party's government programme, even though it has only 13 seats.

Señor Yoldi, who was arrested 18 months ago and has been in solitary confinement since Friday as punishment for joining in acts of indiscipline with other Basque prisoners at the jail in La Monja, could use the firm to attack Spanish prison conditions.

Passions are running high in the Socialist camp, with Señor Angel Galarza, local leader in the Socialist camp, who was expelled from the Basque Parliament, declaring publicly that the 10 judges had acted out of personal fear of Basque reprisals.

Herri Batasuna was exploiting the dropping by the Gonzalez Government only last month of clauses in the anti-terrorism law relating to those detained awaiting trial. The Pamplona court accordingly found that none of the political rights of Señor Yoldi were affected.

However things go, Herri Batasuna, which captured 17 per cent of Basque votes last November, will gain maximum publicity. The Government's embarrassment also derives from the chronic slowness of Spanish courts in judging those arrested in the trial. Señor Yoldi was picked up more than 18 months ago, and has had three attacks on Renault cars in the Basque country in 1985.

Argentine courts to try 100 officers

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Argentine courts have ordered the trials of at least 100 military officers accused of human rights abuses, narrowly beating a midnight deadline for the commencement of new trials for such offences committed under military rule.

The officers are charged with murder, torture and other crimes during the eight years of military rule which ended in 1983.

About 50 police officers and civilians have also been charged with rights abuses. Among the military officers to be tried is former President Leopoldo Galtieri, who launched Argentina's ill-fated invasion of the Falkland Islands in 1982.

Snow amazes Abu Dhabi

Abu Dhabi (Reuters) — Snow has fallen for the first time in recorded history in the United Arab Emirates, *al-Itihad* reported.

The newspaper said residents of the al-Ain oasis, about 78 miles from Abu Dhabi, rushed from their homes to the al-Arajiya region, 18 miles away, to find a 4-20 in covering of snow over an area of 24 square miles.

Ice station

New York — A landing party from a Soviet expedition ship has found the unoccupied research station, Druzhnaya 1, buried under deep snowdrifts on an iceberg which broke off from the Antarctic icecap last June.

Virgo probe

Uchinoura, Japan (AFP) — Japan launched a rocket to observe ultraviolet rays in the Virgo constellation, which may provide clues as to how a new star is created.

Bar rammed

Indianapolis (AP) — A driver thrown out of a pub on Saturday night after a quarrel with his girlfriend rammed his truck into the bar, killing one person and injuring 18 others, four critically.

No recognition

Peking (AFP) — China has refused to recognize the new Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, saying the remote district includes a slice of Chinese territory.

Condom sales

Zurich (Reuters) — Sales of condoms have soared in Switzerland, which has the highest per capita incidence of Aids in Europe, since the Government started recommending their use in an advertising campaign three weeks ago.

Tiger hunt

Delhi (AP) — Wildlife officials are trying to trap tigers that have mauled at least six villagers to death in the past month in north-eastern Madhya Pradesh state.

NP loses unhappy academics to Worrall

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Discontent and restlessness among reform-minded Afrikaners who have traditionally supported South Africa's ruling National Party is rising after the resignation from the party of two academics at Stellenbosch University in the Cape.

The resignations are seen as giving a fillip to the election campaign of Dr Denis Worrall, the former Ambassador to London who last week announced that he would run as an independent against Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in the white general election on May 6.

Mr Heunis's Heidelberg constituency includes part of the Stellenbosch district, and dissident academics who feel the Government has not deemed its reform pledges ready to throw their weight behind Dr Worrall.

Matters came to a head at an emotionally charged three-hour meeting on Friday between President P. W. Botha and a group of 27 Stellenbosch academics led by Professor Sampe Terreblanche, a political economist and a deputy chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr Terreblanche and Professor James Fourie, head of commercial law, resigned from the NP after the meeting. "We had been unhappy for a long time. But the meeting was the last straw. It is not easy to leave the National Party. It is not just a party. It is a clan," Mr Terreblanche said. "In the past I defended like hell the party's ability to bring about reform. Now I no longer have confidence in its capability and willingness to do so. Its leaders do not understand that apartheid is morally untenable."

The disaffection at Stellenbosch, which has been the intellectual powerhouse for Mr Botha's reforms, is matched by stirrings of revolt among the more enlightened Afrikaner businessmen, and there is unlikely to be any shortage of financial support from that quarter for Dr Worrall's campaign.

Dr Worrall's campaign manager is Mr Jannie Momborg, a wealthy former wine-grower and senior sports administrator. A leading NP member in the Cape for 30 years, he resigned last week to throw in his lot with Dr Worrall.

Journalist detained: Mr Graham Brown, a correspondent for Agence France Press, was arrested in the nominally independent black homeland of Transkei on Saturday evening, and last night was still being held in a police station outside Umtata, the Transkei capital, AFP said yesterday.

Soldiers arrested: Four members of the South African Defence Force have been arrested for assaults on blacks in Pretoria a week ago. They are believed to be white national servicemen and are due to appear in court today.

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Zia relishes his mission as 'pilgrim for peace' in India

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Grinning like the cat that swallowed the goldfish, President Zia of Pakistan carried off his weekend of "cricket diplomacy" with enthusiasm. Having got himself invited to India to watch the Pakistan touring team play a test match, General Zia was evidently determined to present himself to the world as a pilgrim for peace.

He had told Pakistani journalists before leaving Islamabad that he hoped his talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, would yield positive results.

But as he arrived at Delhi airport he was kept well away from the assembled Indian and international press corps, and his six-door limousine was drawn up across the red carpet to prevent his doing more than wave.

The ceremonies were kept to a minimum: no bands, no 21-gun salutes, no guards of honour, no diplomatic corps on hand to observe.

No Foreign Ministry officials flew with him from Delhi to Jaipur yesterday.

Only the Minister of State for Textiles, Mr R. M. Mirdha, who comes from Rajasthan, of which Jaipur is the capital, flew with him on the Indian Air Force Boeing that was put at his disposal. There was some doubt for a time whether the Indian side would say anything about

what happened in the meeting between General Zia and Mr Gandhi.

But an official declared that when they had met at dinner, "they decided that the process of normalization should be carried forward. There are some things which were pending and both sides have decided to give those things a push".

The official referred in particular to the failure of two bilateral subcommittees, one

ple contact and exchanges."

When questioned by reporters, General Zia said "cricket for peace is my mission". But he was compelled to admit that he was not as knowledgeable as he might be about the game.

"I confess I do not know the difference between one ball and another," he said.

He said that the tension on the border had now eased, adding: "The tension started only when there was no

During the day, General Zia prayed at two Muslim shrines. After meeting the Prime Minister he went to the tomb of the Sufi holy man, Hazrat Nizamuddin, in south Delhi.

The only cricket he watched was when he saw the Indian batsman, Muhammad Ashrafuddin, complete his sixth test century, and an energetic Pakistan team keep down the rate of scoring to a miserly 59 in a pre-lunch session.

An Indian watching the game complained bitterly about the Pakistani attack, which he said consisted of trying to intimidate the batsmen by using "body-line" bowling.

After watching the cricket match General Zia was taken 85 miles by an Indian Air Force helicopter to Ajmer to see the mausoleum of the prince among Muslim saints, Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, the holiest Muslim shrine in India.

President Zia is accompanied by 64 officials and members of his family, including his wife, two daughters, one son and a son-in-law.

Also with General Zia are the Governor and Chief Minister of Punjab, where virtually all the Pakistani cricket team hail from.

The presidential party will return to Islamabad today.

Authorities in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province have banned people from carrying weapons in Peshawar and ordered universities, colleges and schools to close indefinitely after violent demonstrations in the provincial capital and several other towns against the presence there of Afghan refugees.

The towns of Mardaan, Chharsadda, and Nowshera also witnessed clashes following the death of 14 people, mainly schoolchildren, and the injuring of more than 50 others in a truck bomb attack outside an Afghan guerrilla office in Qamardin Garhi, three miles from Peshawar, on Thursday.

The dead were mostly school children and a school building and houses were also destroyed in the blast. More than 50 people were injured.

looking at trade and the other at cultural exchanges, to meet during the past year, and said that the two leaders had decided to press ahead with them after more preparatory work had been done.

"The essential thing," the official said, "is that, despite recent tensions, what we are saying on both sides is 'let there be more people-to-people

communication (between the two countries)."

The Pakistanis let it be known that they had again invited both Mr Gandhi and President Zail Singh to visit Pakistan. There are reports to be muttering back home about the number of times General Zia has been to India without receiving any return



General Zia shaking hands with Ravi Shastri, vice-captain of the Indian cricket team, before the start of the Pakistan-India test yesterday. The captain, Kapil Dev, looks on.

US line on Turkey infuriates Greece

From Mario Modiano Athens

Remarks attributed to Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, that Turkey's military presence in Cyprus does not constitute aggression, have suddenly soured relations between the US and Greece.

After Mr Weinberger's statement, the Greek Government announced that it was postponing a scheduled official visit to Washington next month by Mr Yiannis Maralampoulo, the Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, at Mr Weinberger's invitation.

At the same time, Mr Robert Keesley, the American Ambassador in Athens, was summoned to the Greek Foreign Ministry and handed an official protest.

Later, the executive office of the ruling Socialists denounced Mr Weinberger's view as "an offence to the universal sense of justice."

Since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 Turkish troops have occupied the northern part of the island.

Mr Weinberger was testifying before a US House foreign affairs sub-committee in support of legislation to grant \$125 million (\$82 million) extra aid to Turkey, in addition to the \$490 million already approved for 1987/88.

Rivals vie at Philippine anniversary

Manila (Reuters)—The Philippines yesterday began celebrations to commemorate the "People's Power" uprising that toppled President Ferdinand Marcos one year ago, with rival military factions vying to mark the start of the revolt.

The two ceremonies at Fort

Bonifacio, the Army headquarters, underlined the divisions that run through the 250,000-man armed forces in a continuing challenge to President Aquino.

They brought together two recent foes, the Armed Forces Chief, General Fidel Ramos, and the former Defence Min-

ister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile. They had led the revolt last year, seizing two military camps and being joined by millions of civilians.

Mr Enrile was sacked last November after troops loyal to him were linked to a coup plot, while General Ramos stood by President Aquino.

Foreign exchange shortage halts development plan

This year international financiers will begin knocking on Zimbabwe's door to collect repayments on loans agreed shortly after independence. In the first of two articles, Jan Raath in Harare reports on the severe shortage of foreign exchange in the country's economy.

A visit to any Zimbabwe supermarket may lead one to conclude that Zimbabweans are becoming a dirty, unshaven and foul-breathed nation which eats off grimy plates.

For months the country has suffered periodic unavailability of soap, shaving cream, toothpaste, washing powder and detergent. One generally gets by with vigilant shopping and stockpiling within the limits of recent anti-hoarding legislation.

But these irritants are the consequences of an economic crisis created by an unprecedented shortage of foreign currency.

Two weeks ago, the long-life milk plant in Chipinge in south-east Zimbabwe, opened in 1980 with Dutch money as a

Government of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Economists estimate that Zimbabwe's foreign debts total \$2.7 billion. Over the next two years, when the repayment "hump" peaks, the debt-service ratio is expected to rise to 35 per cent of total foreign earnings.

The situation has been compounded by Zimbabwe's budget deficit, announced last July, of 1.05 billion Zimbabwe dollars (about \$420 million).

Some 60 per cent of the deficit derives from subsidies, many of them to potentially profit-making state companies, such as the once-lucrative national airline, Air Zimbabwe, the national steelworks, Zisco, and the Cold Storage Commission, which has an unmet contract to supply the European Economic Community with £28 million of high quality beef.

The Ministry of Education, which in this financial year's budget took £280 million, and in January recorded its biggest intake of school pupils — nearly three million — is the second main cause of the deficit.

But critics point out that in the five years ending in 1990, nearly a million school leavers will have been turned out into an economy that will have created only 144,000 jobs.

Defence spending, the third major contributor to the deficit, is this year consuming £260 million. The figure will rise as Zimbabwe extends its military operations inside Mozambique.

The situation has tightened the purse strings of Zimbabwe's creditors. The second tranche of a loan of \$300 million still remains suspended after the International Monetary Fund withdrew the facility in reaction to what it saw as careless government spending.

Now the World Bank is exercising caution. The Government asked the bank last September for export credit funds worth \$120 million to finance crucial imports for the mining and agricultural sectors. But the bank is demanding a commitment to a wide range of economic reforms, including a drastic cut in the deficit to seven per cent of domestic production (it is currently about 13 per cent of GDP), a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar and a liberalization of the country's rigid restrictions on the flow of foreign capital.

Tomorrow: The choice ahead

World Bank president sees Tanzania harbour

From Alastair Matheson, Nairobi

An inspection of the World Bank's \$6.7 million modernization of Dar es Salaam harbour topped the agenda of the bank's president, Mr Barber Conable, during a three-day visit to Tanzania.

The modernization project will double the Indian Ocean port's handling facilities and when completed Dar es Salaam could become the main outlet for the land-locked states of southern Africa, including Zambia and Zimbabwe. When existing railway links to the port are expanded and improved, Malawi and

Botswana should also benefit. Mr Conable held talks with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Mr Cleopa Msuya, his Finance Minister, as well as with former President Julius Nyerere, who now heads the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM).

He said his visit aimed to find out what the World Bank could do to help Tanzania to realize its development aspirations. He later announced that the bank would concentrate on helping to fund the country's economic adjustment programmes.



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A murder that won't die



Edward Chapman (left) has spent 16 years and his life's savings trying to clear the name of his daughter Ann, murdered in Greece in the course, say the police, of a sexual adventure. Hardly anyone still believes them. Was she the victim of a sordid sex crime, or, rather, a naive young reporter who

stumbled on a sensitive political story that was to cost her life, stain her reputation and create a major scandal?

Ann Chapman, an attractive, ambitious, but inexperienced 25-year-old freelance radio reporter, went to see her parents in Putney, west London, on a Sunday evening in October 1971. She told her mother: "I have just been given a big story - they tell me it will make my name in journalism all over the world."

The cruel irony is that the ensuing years did make her name - not in journalism but in the annals of mysterious and sinister crime. Just before she left the Putney house, she paused at the door and confided that perhaps she should not go to Greece. It was the last conversation that Edward and Dorothy Chapman ever had with their daughter. A week later she was found, brutally murdered, in a field near her hotel in Kavouri, just outside Athens.

Although she was supposed to be with a tour party of British travel agents, she was secretly acting as a courier for the Greek resistance movement. Was there a connection between her "big story" and the Athens visit of American vice-president Spiro Agnew - strongly suspected as being evidence of a clandestine deal by which America would prop up the Greek military junta in return for the provision of American bases in Greece?

Or was Ann Chapman murdered, as the Greek authorities still maintain, by a semi-literate local labourer, Nicholas Moundis, in the course of a sexual dalliance that would have been utterly out-of-character for Ann?

Was it pure chance that Tellis Kostas, senior Olympic Holidays representative, on Ann's tour, should be drowned in the Thames nine years later in mysterious circumstances, with his full story still untold? How did the man who threatened to overturn the evidence that condemned Moundis come to die in an unexplained fire? And what happened to another key witness who was reported to have emigrated to Australia with his family but has never since been found?

A news sensation at the time, the Ann Chapman affair has obstinately refused to fade away during the 16 years since her murder and has returned frequently to the headlines as each new piece of evidence has pointed suspicion at the ruling Greek colonels and the two "democratic" regimes that have followed them into power.

The reason why an apparently grimy and motiveless murder has become an Hellenic scandal of



Ann Chapman, an innocent girl seeking a story, and Nicholas Moundis, an innocent man except to the Greeks

Watergate proportions is the persistent amateur detection of two men for whom the search for justice has grown out of outrage into an obsession.

Edward Chapman, a London-born retired engineer now 76 years old, has schooled himself patiently in forensic medicine, Greek jurisprudence and international diplomacy. He has turned an upstairs bedroom of his house into the document-strewn headquarters of a mission which has cost him his £11,000 life savings and taken him 17 times to Greece.

The other man is Richard Cottrell, a 42-year-old television journalist and European Parliament member for Bristol and Bath, whose chance involvement began with his unsolicited letter of advice to the Chapmans four years ago. He later headed an EEC investigation, and this week his definitive account of the case *celebre* is published under the unequivocal title *Blood on their Hands*.

Last year the Chapmans, through their tireless campaign, and Cottrell, by persuading the EEC to accept his version of Ann's murder,

achieved their first great breakthrough. Nicholas Moundis was released from prison - on parole but with no official pardon. Now they hope that yet another trial will be held this spring which will finally clear Moundis of a crime only the Greek supreme court now believes he committed.

For Cottrell, it has been a diplomatic triumph. Not only did he persuade the EEC to challenge, for the first time, the highest legal authority of a member state but, in May 1984, he had the satisfaction of a unanimous vote in favour of his verdict that Ann had been murdered, not by Moundis, but by "agents acting illegally under the authority of the military regime".

"As soon as we get Moundis off the board," said Cottrell from his office in Strasbourg last week, "we will at last be in a position to play the real game - the freeing of Ann Chapman from an outrageous slur on her character."

When Cottrell first approached the Chapmans, he already had a



When Spiro Agnew (left), then vice-president of the United States, arrived in Athens, it was for talks over the volatile Cyprus situation and, allegedly, a secret deal under which Washington would prop up the junta. On the day he talked, Ann Chapman was murdered. Was it a coincidence?

Or was Ann killed on the orders of the military junta, afraid that she could become a threat to their power?



fact that the body had been moved from where she was killed by at least two men, had never been revealed at any trial. Medical evidence that she had eaten shortly before her death contradicted the official story that she had left her hotel - where she was known not to have taken any food - and immediately met her slayer at a bus stop.

And why was a taxi driver, Ioannis Phytas, never called to describe how he had picked up two young men, dropped one near Ann's hotel, and taken the other to a rendezvous with a girl whose description matched the young Radio London reporter after she had left the hotel for the last time?

Cottrell's account first picks up Ann Chapman as a young reporter "with stars in her eyes", "tapping records over at the ready for the big break. who fell under the spell of the avant garde clientele of the Troubadour, a coffee bar in London's Old Brompton Road. It was there that she met the BBC's Michael Vestey who introduced her to Radio London and there, too, that she encountered the people who apparently fascinated her with tales of the Greek anti-government resistance movement.

And, sparing neither intimate forensic details nor family sensibilities, the Euro-MP spells out his own version of her final hours in a country reeking with plots, suspicions and intrigue; how she was believed to know too much about the dubious Cyprus deal being hatched between the Greek Colonels and Agnew; how she was taken first to a taverna by people she tragically believed to be anti-government resistance workers to be "sounded out"; how she was first beaten into fear and unconsciousness and how, finally, she was "throttled by a right-handed man with a terrifying grip".

It is unfortunate that, at a time when both Edward Chapman and Richard Cottrell need all their resilience and co-operation to bring their cause to a successful conclusion, Chapman is less than happy with the book that aims to clear his daughter's name. "Nearly all the information in it is my own," he says, "and it contains mistakes. I don't believe it is going to help our cause, and references to Ann's taking drugs are a complete fabrication."

William Greaves

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987
Blood on their Hands by Richard Cottrell is published on Thursday by Grafton Books, £12.95.

Uncle Clive the comeback king

You can catch Sir Clive Sinclair lecturing this week as visiting professor at Imperial College, London. His subject is personal computers. Just to show he does not have a one-track mind, and as an indication of his long-term interests, his next two talks are on artificial intelligence.

It is appropriate the man computer buffs call Uncle Clive (because of his approachability) should be seen in an academic environment. His well-cut blue suit and Italianate black shoes might be described as sharp, but they cannot disguise the fact that this relaxed man is basically a boffin.

Last week, through his new Cambridge Computer Company, Sir Clive launched his latest invention, the Z88, which he describes as "the first truly portable and completely comprehensive personal computer." Sir Clive's business career has had many ups and downs; his latest comeback was awaited with interest. Only last year, following staggering losses attributed to a combination of faulty products, bad marketing and simply overreaching himself, he was forced to sell his once thriving Sinclair computer range to his arch rival Alan Sugar of Amstrad for a paltry £5 million. A year earlier his C5 electric vehicle flopped, something he says he "never thinks about really. It was shame it failed. I don't know why it failed. People are much more resistant to change than I imagined."

As so often before, the initial reaction to his new computer was enthusiastic, although some scepticism was expressed about the now familiar Sinclair practice of announcing a machine before production models were available in the shops.

After leaving St George's College, Weybridge, at 17 and working briefly as an electronics journalist, Sir Clive headed Sinclair Radionics, which manufactured radio kits, hi-fi and calculators from 1962 to 1979, when mounting losses forced him to give up control to the National Enterprise Board. He came back quickly in the early 1980s with his cheap home computers, notably the successful ZX81 and the Spectrum. But growing problems forced him to give all that up. Sinclair says the sale of his old computer range to Amstrad, "I could have kept on the business - but it was not what I wanted. It inhibited

me from doing what I wanted." Now, with the Z88 and a number of other projects, he is back in the inventor-innovator role he likes. He says, "I enjoy thinking. I'm not a workaholic. I'm a lazy bugger." Through his old company, Sinclair Research, he is collaborating on two long-cherished ideas - a cheap portable phone and a revolutionary British-designed, water-scale, integrated circuit which, he says, is "potentially worth hundreds of millions of pounds." Both products should be ready next year.

ago, at the height of his celebrity, he took time off to study post-graduate economics at Cambridge, his main home and the centre of his commercial empire. He would now like to complete the course. "I had some ideas about economics and wanted to find out what the state of the art was. I was particularly interested in how the economy works. If an economy is

successful it has got to have new companies. It has also got to have a mechanism for old companies to die."

He blames lack of new companies (and poor companies) for Britain's failure to develop its best inventions. However, this has "improved dramatically in the past 10 years, thanks largely to the Conservatives."

Ever the promoter of useful ideas, he sponsors a prize for novels dealing with social aspects of contemporary life. His own favourite author is Graham Greene.

He likes to get away to the Lake District, probably in the six-year-old Porsche 924 Carrera which he says is his only indulgence.

Ever the polymath, Sir Clive notes that his new water-scale circuits will be marketed by a company called Anamartec, meaning "without fault" in Greek. However, this neologism could just as well be translated "fail(s) again". Sinclair has a way of setting himself up. He has a lot to live up to, and down.

Keith Hindley
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"I rather enjoy thinking. I am not a workaholic. I'm lazy."

Unions flag

In the light of ineffectual disputes at the BBC and British Telecom, experts are wondering where union power has gone

Britain had prepared itself for the apocalypse: *Dirty Den* was due to disappear from our screens. Terry Wogan, we were warned, would also fade into the ether.

For, at midnight, January 3, 600 electricians employed by the BBC had gone on strike to resolve a pay and differential argument which has been simmering for three years.

But what happened? Five weeks later, Mr Wogan is still smiling into our lives and *Dirty Den* is still dispensing drinks and dark deeds. The dispute has had virtually no effect on the transmission of programmes. The BBC claims that only one half-hour programme has so far been halted and dismisses as "nonsense" claims that the dispute has so far cost the licence-payer £2.4 million in lost production.

Most of the maintenance work that would normally be done by members of the striking Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union is being handled by members of the supervisory staff. Harry Hughes, entertainment industry organizer of the EETPU, has acknowledged that his members may now have lost as much in wages as they stand to gain if their pay demand is met.

The electricians are not alone in being apparently ineffective in their efforts to exert pressure on an unwilling management. The 16-day strike by 110,000 British Telecom engineers ended last week and - despite reports by the National Communications Union of widespread chaos - the overhopping

majority of telephone calls got through.

Both disputes are important, for they signify the emasculating of trade union power in hi-tech and service industries. Once the telephone wires are connected the television studio lighting is in place, they are capable of functioning for months or even years without being maintained. British Telecom estimates, for example, that on average a telephone develops a fault only once every two-and-a-half years.

According to Dr Sushil Wadhvani of the Centre for Labour Economics at the London School of Economics, the economy, unemployment, new legislation and the nature of the industry have combined to erode the power of the unions.

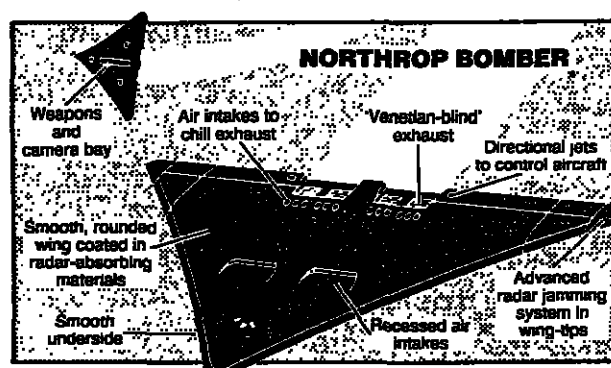
"The fear of unemployment and the availability of a pool of relatively skilled people without jobs has made workers much more cautious about going on strike," he said. There is another factor. An academic in the field of labour relations said: "The trend is for managements to take risks they would never have dreamed of 10 years ago. They have been emboldened by the Government's victories over the miners and are pressing home the psychological advantage gained from that confrontation."

These factors, together with declining trade union membership, have also influenced union leaders in forging a "new realism". Many of them are now willing to sign no-strike deals.

Tim Jones

Invisible killer takes off

In the next few days, America will deploy the 'secret' stealth bomber



price tag. The military, however, have shown growing enthusiasm for the plane's potential.

Congress was not convinced and arranged for a group of independent engineers to give the whole project the once-over. Their report was presented last week and largely backs the claims made for it by the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency, an arm of the CIA.

Even if the B-2 is a winner, it remains a high-risk project. Its survival rests entirely on remaining hidden. This cumbersome sub-sonic jet may be immune to radar-guided or heat-seeking missiles but it has neither speed nor agility and only a handful of anti-aircraft missiles to defend itself against a gunfire attack by conventional fighters if they can find it.

The next few months will see the stealth bomber's greatest test - will pilots be able to fly this bizarre new plane? The B-2 is an RAF Avro Vulcan-sized delta wing aircraft with no tail fin or tail planes. It is a flying wing with a cockpit, weapons and engines buried

The cockpit has only tiny windows in the ceiling and a TV monitor helps the pilot to land. In flight, the plane constantly senses its environment like a living thing.

It presents the crew with colour images of the terrain ahead, with threatening radars and missile sites in red and orange, each surrounded by a lethal zone where even the stealth bomber might be detected.

However well the plane performs, stealth is here to stay. All future USAF aircraft designs are incorporating stealth technology and two stealth missiles are already under development by Boeing. One is a conventional cruise missile, the other a crafty electronic fifth columnist designed to slip into enemy air space undetected and wreak havoc by jamming defensive radar and radio communications.

Keith Hindley
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MONDAY PAGE

On Thursday the General Synod will consider the ordination of women in the Church of England. Caroline Phillips listens to both sides of a bitter argument

Separated by a common faith

'Christians don't want a woman as their priest'

MARTIN FLATMAN

The controversial and extrovert Reverend Martin Flatman greeted me, wearing washing-up gloves, Labour voter and anti-nuke demonstrator, he believes in the equality of women: "My wife and I even share the washing-up." But some, he says, might believe he is a male chauvinist — because he is against the ordination of women.

Father Flatman, 40, became a priest in 1972. He has been working in the parish of Cowley St John, Oxford, for the past five years. He loves his job and might stay in it until he is 70. "Nobody can chuck me out unless I break the law," he chuckles. Yet he is anguished, suffering doubts. And all because of women.

"I'd be forced out of my job. I'd probably end up without a home or an income, because there is no promise that there will be any compensation." Father Flatman recognizes that the day of such misjudgement may not be nigh for perhaps a decade. "In the meantime I suffer the uncertainties."

In 1975, the General Synod decided that it had no fundamental objections, in principle, to the ordination of women into the priesthood. The debate has proceeded at elderly pace. But on Thursday the synod will consider a recent report from the Bishops, before the Church of England can set the legislative wheels in motion.

The fact that some people will find it impossible to remain within the Church if

women are ordained — producing a schism perhaps on the same scale as the Reformation — will also be discussed. As will a code of practice and "safeguards" for dissenters, such as conscience clauses and compensation.

In Father Flatman's view it is a decision that should not be taken without much thought and prayer. "It is a fundamental change and one that assumes that the Church has been defective for the past 2,000 years." If women were forced on to him in the priesthood, he would leave, because he feels he wouldn't be able to do the very thing he believes he has been called upon by God to do.

In fact, he would follow his wife's precedent. She became disillusioned, "felt that the Church had lost its way", and converted to Roman Catholicism. "She is right behind me and sick of all the agonizing," he says. "I wouldn't be able to become a Catholic priest because I am married. And even if things changed, I don't know whether they'd want me."

Flatman's primary objection to the ordination of women is that he could not accept a Church that severed itself from moves towards unity with the Catholics. "In effect, we would be saying 'snooks to you' to the great church of western Christendom." Such a fundamental change to the belief and practice of the Church should only, he thinks, be effected with the weight of the whole of Christendom behind it.

Father Flatman says that the Bible shows men and women to be different. "Sadly that has often been taken to mean women are inferior, which they are not. They are equal and complementary, with different God-given roles in the Church. As such,



Opponents: the Reverend Martin Flatman (left) and Deaconess Anthia Williams, outspoken participants in the great debate

women play significant roles without being priests."

He maintains that the Equal Opportunities bandwagon "a very small part of a larger question" — has shrouded these profound truths. "If you want to have a balanced society, it is very dangerous to push women into everything that men do and vice versa. I don't want men to push women into their place. But I dislike the tendency to make women into 'pretend' men, to form an hermaphrodite society."

He rebuffs the argument that a Church lacking women priests fails to represent humanity as a whole; to believe that, he says, would be to believe that the only people who represent humanity are priests.

In the United States women can be ordained as priests and, he warns, they cannot get jobs. "Christians like the idea of having women as priests — but they don't want a woman as their priest. If the parishes have a choice, they tend to choose men."



'I'm not worried; there will be a rift either way'

ANTHIA WILLIAMS

Deaconess Anthia Williams, 37, says: "Women should have been ordained long ago. I'm prepared to stick to my guns. No one will sway me."

Deaconess Williams grew up in a vicarage. "That's where I learned my role models," she says. "I found out that women could work full-time in the Church."

At the age of 24 she became a parish worker, and at 30 she was made deaconess. She has been "very happily" married for six years and now works in her St Mary's Maidstone parish in Kent. As a deaconess, she is the closest thing to a priest, yet not officially ordained.

She is to become a deacon,

one of the first, on Friday, and as such she will be able to perform marriage ceremonies. But she feels angry that she lacks the authority to participate fully in the work of her parish.

Her parishioners suffer, she says. "I have the sort of relationship with people that would make a lot of sense of ordination. If people die, I bury them. I baptize their babies. When we come together on Sunday morning, it would be logical to celebrate Communion with them. It is frustrating having to defer to someone else for that." Neither can she pronounce absolution nor bless people.

Unlike Flatman, whatever happens, Deaconess Williams will not leave the Church. She believes that people who threaten to do so are scaremongering and childish. "If you have a commitment to something, you stick with it — even if it gives you up. It's puerile to say, 'If the game doesn't go my way, I'm going to leave'."

She is unmoved by the issue of the unity of the Church. "People get terribly worried and frightened about schisms. But there is going to be a rift either way. And there's nothing that terrible about splitting. But unless women are prepared to be non-conformist, they have no spiritual home to go to."

In her view people who obstruct the ordination of women are standing in the way of the Holy Spirit. "They advance theological arguments in support of things that are not proven. It is perverse to suggest things that are not obviously true."

"There is more evidence to suggest that ordination would be fruitful than that it wouldn't. Many women are already behaving like people who have been ordained as priests, performing well in

ministerial roles — and we have to justify why it hasn't been done for them."

She dismisses theoretical considerations, particularly the belief that because Jesus was male only men can be priests. "It is disgusting the way Jesus gets dragged in to justify a particular way of ordering the Church. The Bible is not a book of legal precedent, it simply lays down guidelines."

She maintains that the way the Church is organized affects what people believe about God. "Any merits of being of the same sex as Jesus are greatly outweighed by the pastoral advantages of the message women can deliver. If women are excluded from ordination, the implicit message is that it is not OK to be a woman."

In common with Flatman, Williams believes that the sexes have complementary roles to play. "It's just wishful thinking on the part of the 'antis' to say that women have their part to play outside the priesthood. The differences in the sexes will be more clearly seen when women are ordained. Then we will be able to see clearly the different ways in which they exercise their priesthood." She says that some people would prefer a woman, "just as they choose a woman doctor. Particularly when it comes to personal matters."

Deaconess Williams claims that the ordination of women in the US has been a success: "Women priests are spreading like wildfire. There are very few places now where they aren't welcome. And they are not just foisted on to a parish. They have to be chosen for the job — which means that they are securing employment against male competition."

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Birth of a notion

A new service tries to help children and parents tackle the problems and fears of adoption

An adoptive mother told a recent conference, to understanding murmurs from the audience: "I know it sounds petty, but now that my daughter has traced her birth, I worry who will sit at the top table when she marries. Who will be the mother of the bride?"

The conference was organized by the Post-Adoption Centre in London, a unique counselling service set up to help anyone with anxieties arising from adoption, be they an adopted child, adoptive parents, or the mother who gave her child away.

Traditionally, contact between social workers and the families concerned ended with the making of an adoption order. But the 1975 Children's Act, which gave adults the right of access to their birth certificates after counselling, has made social workers aware of the multifarious emotions of the adopted child.

When Philida Sawbridge, the director of the centre, was in her previous post as director of Parents for Children — a charity which finds homes for older children with special needs — the agency made a point of keeping in touch with adoptive families. "In most cases it is the pain of infertility which leads people

to adopt," she says. "They feel they are supposed to have coped with that through adoption, but can we ever come to terms with something so painful? It gets brushed under the carpet."

So the idea for the centre was born. A trust has provided funding for a bright set of rooms in London and three counsellors' salaries for three years.

Because they deal with a conflicting range of emotions the counsellors have to be careful of the words they use. "We talk about 'adoptive' parents and 'birth' parents. We would never say 'natural' parent as that makes it sound as if adopters are unnatural."

When and how to tell children they are adopted is a perennial problem. The counsellors advise families to tell children when they are very young. "But that is not the end of it," Sawbridge says. "How many other people do you need to tell? Some parents want to keep it an open topic and talk of 'my adopted son', but then the child may ask: 'Why don't you call me your son?' Others may only mention it once and then the child forgets."

"We help them do what they are comfortable with, but advise them to be open with the family and mention adoption more than once. Some mothers tell us that their child never asks about it and doesn't seem interested, but that isn't true. A child is interested but may not dare to ask. Sometimes we suggest that, on the child's birthday, they say something like, 'Does today make you think of your birth mother? It does me.'"

The concerns of the adoptive parent do not lessen with time. "It is very easy for their confidence to be undermined, especially if a child snarls. My real mother would have let me stay out until 11pm," Sawbridge says. "They may also feel that their infertility was a sign that

they weren't fit to be parents of any kind. But what other parents have to go through what they do to qualify to have a child?"

Later, of course, there is the fear that a search for the birth parent, after the 18th birthday, may mean they are replaced in their child's affections. In fact, one of the main concerns young adopted adults bring to the centre is the fear that they might hurt their adoptive parents by trying to trace their birth. "or they find it very hard to understand how their mother could have given them away, but then married someone and had more children whom they kept. They don't realize that only 20 years ago having an illegitimate child was a real stigma."

Sawbridge is also contacted by birth parents anxious to know if they have the right to trace their child. They don't, but they are advised to write to the Registrar General and the social services department in the area where the adoption took place, giving their current name and address so that the path to their child is eased if their child chooses to try and find it.

There is also delicate ground to be trod when white parents adopt a black child. And what happens to already complex relationships when adoptive parents divorce and a step-parent or two comes on the scene?

However, as there are fewer and fewer children these days to adopt, will the need for the centre soon decrease? "Not yet," Sawbridge says. "There are three quarters of a million people who have been adopted since adoption became legal in 1926. Adoption will touch millions of lives for a long while to come."

Denise Wynn

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The Post-Adoption Centre is at Gregory House, 48 Mecklenburgh Square, London WC1N 3AT. Tel: 01-433 3214/5. If writing, please enclose SAE.

Tonight, tone-deaf Sir Keith Joseph will happily attend a concert — given by his daughter, Anna

Are you a parent? Do you ever wonder whether all that television is good for your children? Let me tell you that five minutes spent in the company of Anna Joseph would settle the matter for all time. You would find your set through the window.

The 22-year-old violinist was that most unpopular phenomenon, the child prodigy. She grew up in a TV-free zone, the youngest daughter of former Education Minister Sir Keith Joseph and American sculptress Helen Guggenheim. And, while other households were gathered around *Blue Peter*, Helen and her four children would make music. So nobody was surprised when Anna, aged four, asked for a violin.

Her father, she admits, is tone-deaf but he'll be there anyway this evening when Anna plays at the prestigious Wigmore Hall for the first time — a landmark in any performer's career.

Belle of the bow

To begin with she would play duets with her mother. "Then when I was six I began to outstrip her and she put away her violin." At the same age, Anna became a junior exhibitor at the Royal College of Music and at 10 she made her public debut. "Take deep breaths, Anna, and you won't be nervous," advised a kindly onlooker. "What nonsense!" the girl replied as she strode on to the platform.

At 13 she played for the Queen Mother and at 15 she



Prodigy: at 13, Anna Joseph played for the Queen Mother

was accepted into New York's Juilliard School of Music. There she squeezed four years' study into two, and crammed a Masters in Music into two terms. It has paid off. She has been in demand since she graduated two years ago and last season played with the London Symphony Orchestra.

"I was serious from the beginning; it never seemed like hard work." She is sitting

which she doesn't approve — but dedicated, of which she does.

In all other respects, she behaves just like any young woman her age. She has an American boyfriend (albeit a violinist) and spends a healthy amount of money on clothes. To make sure her dresses are loose enough to allow her to play the violin she stands in the changing room bowing away on an imaginary instrument until she frightens off the shop assistants.

Anna Joseph is pretty. She is intelligent, with a maturity so many young musicians seem to have. I could go on. I could tell you how she played me Corelli magnificently and how she plans to play Tchaikovsky at the Royal Festival Hall this autumn. But you'll have to excuse me. Here comes the television man to take away my set.

Deirdre Fernand

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Party pooped

Since everyone else has said how they feel about Cynthia Payne, so shall I. I feel envious because Mrs Payne, before giving a party, never had to spend hours putting together a quivering, multi-layered, vegetable terrine or picking dried-up silver polish out of the tines of the best forks.

That is the least of what other, less socially-adventurous hostesses are expected to provide. According to several books on entertaining, which I consult when I am set on giving myself a very bad time, the perfect party-giver throws bistrot-style suppers with strings of onions suspended from the ceiling and the menu written on a blackboard, or ritz dinners where the food is served on satin cushions. I just hope oxtail soup isn't on the menu, unless the satin cushions are the same shade.

I always expected entertaining to get easier as I got older, the way driving and typing has. But it hasn't; it's gone from the mildly inconvenient to the utterly impossible. One day I shall write a doctoral thesis to prove that as more women take on more demanding jobs, the more they are expected to provide complicated meals. The preparation and presentation of food when company's coming has, over the past decade, grown into a major production number.

And the pre-prandial marital bickering indulged in by some of my friends, in their role of dinner-guests, deserves a major production number. *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* would do nicely.

My dining-room table is scarred with the imprints of sharp cutlery, reminders of the time when a wife told her husband that he didn't need a home computer that thought as fast as he did but one that thought as slowly. Even the



PENNY PERRICK

table-leg looks slightly chewed. I think that must have happened when two politicians were discussing the global relevance of Roy Jenkins. People do take on so.

Another problem about party-giving is that everyone has their own idea as to what constitutes formality. A hostess inviting me to stay for the weekend told me: "We're very informal here — only Saturday night is black tie." Whereas my idea of informal is jeans and no lipstick. My idea of formal is jeans and lipstick.

Here is a salutory tale. One April, I received an invitation to a dinner-party to be held the following September. I entered it in my perfectly blank diary. In June there came a reminder, together with a list of the other guests and a map of how to reach the host's house. At the end of August I got another letter saying that because of unforeseen circumstances the party had had to be cancelled.

The circumstances were, perhaps, not as unforeseen as that. The host and hostess were getting divorced. The word was that they had both been taking their social lives too seriously.

CHRISTIE'S



Owning fine China isn't out of your reach.

Not that is, if you're prepared to invest a few hundred pounds in something which will give you pleasure for a lifetime. For example, this delightful Chinese blue and white dish, 13 ins. diameter, is one of a pair dating from the early 18th century. It depicts a lady and her lover running from a pavilion pursued by an enraged elderly gentleman. Both were bought at Christie's last November for £770. Experience shows there's a very good chance that any fine piece you buy will improve its value over the long term.

The next sales of porcelain take place on 9 March (Japanese), 23 March (Chinese) and 30 March (European).

If you'd like a free catalogue, please telephone Michiko MacIver (Japanese), James Spencer (Chinese) or Hugo Morley-Fletcher (European) on (01) 839 9060 or write to them at the address below.

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Take A Cooking Holiday With The Cordon Bleu

Windfield Place, part of the Cordon Bleu Cookery School of London, are again holding their popular cooking holiday courses in April and August.

These 5-day, largely practical courses are designed by the London Cordon Bleu Cookery School and taught by full-time Cordon Bleu teachers. Windfield Place is a beautiful Georgian house in Windsor. There is a tennis court and outdoor heated swimming pool.

Courses available: 30 March-3 April, 27-31 July and 2-7 August. Cost: £215 for a single, £245 for a shared room and £215 for two (one non-cooking person) inc. all tuition, materials, all meals, a Cordon Bleu Flower Arranging class and optional evening lectures.

Constance Spiry Flower Arranging courses are also available on the same dates. For details of all courses contact:

Holfield Centre, Windfield Place, Windsor, Wokingham, Berks SL4 0DQ. Tel: Windsor House (0194) 822904.

THE TIMES DIARY

Royal exit

A plan to recreate rooms from the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's Paris mansion at next month's Ideal Home Exhibition has been scrapped. Although it had the blessing of the duchess's executor, Maître Blum, and the organizers had arranged to rent furniture from the Bois de Boulogne house from its new owner, Mohamed Al Fayed, the project was suddenly ditched this month just as the transport details were being finalized. One victim was the duke's official biographer, Michael Bloch, who was sent to Paris to write a preview for the *Daily Mail* the exhibition's sponsors. "I was somewhat miffed on arrival to be told to return home," he says. "My feeling is that while the exhibition would have doubtless attracted coachloads of housewives from Ruislip, Lord Rothemann must have been told it was not practical to arrange things in time." An alternative explanation put to me is that Buckingham Palace, never great friends of the duchess, made its disapproval known. As an organizer admitted: "It would have been rather difficult with Princess Margaret due to open the show."

Niggling logic

The government's postponement of plans to prevent councils imposing political conditions on contractors has delighted CND members, but none more than Jonathan Theobald, who is credited with persuading Peterborough Council to boycott contractors who work at the Molesworth cruise missile base. Theobald has had a running battle on the issue with his Tory MP, Brian Mawhinney, a junior minister for Northern Ireland. With niggling logic, he has pointed out that Mawhinney should approve of contract compliance since, in Northern Ireland, the government itself refuses contracts to firms of which it disapproves — those unwilling to employ Catholics. But Mawhinney told me firmly: "There is no parallel at all. Mr Theobald should be warned we have every intention of legislating in the next parliament."

● A Catholic seminar's pamphlet has all the details the would-be priest needs: "If God is calling you, God will see you through. His address is: Allen Hall, 28 Beaufort Street, London SW3." Don't tell the neighbours.

Apollo's arrow

The end of Sir Roy Strong's controversial 15-year reign as director of the Victoria & Albert Museum is not universally mourned. One man clearly glad to see the back of the fedora-capped aesthete is Denis Sutton, the retiring editor of the art magazine *Apollo*, which has aimed barbs in Sir Roy's direction in the past. In next month's editorial, he calls for a "fresh start" at the V&A and says its trustees should make future employment terms clear to Sir Roy's successor. "The post is not a part-time job. We don't believe that a leading official should be permitted to dabble in journalism or to engage in sundry outside activities," Sutton concludes harshly that the trustees "should be in no doubt their own reputations are on the line".

Flying voter

In a move worthy of the looniest Labour borough, the Tory group on Hillingdon Council, west London, last week spent £500 of ratepayers' money to fly home one of its members, Jonathan Bianco, from holiday in Tenerife, and then back again. He was needed to vote against Labour plans to spend £160,000 on council crèche facilities. As it turned out, Bianco's journey was unnecessary: a Labour councillor was ill and the proposal would have been defeated anyway. Norman Hawkins, the Tory group leader on the hung council, now faces another Labour motion — of censure.

BARRY FANTONI



"And the results... I told him, 'You're not turning our home into the House of Commons.'"

P G tip

A reader from Lincoln's Inn writes that P. G. Wodehouse would have sympathized with Deirdre Wood, Labour's Greenwich candidate, inserting of an "r" into her first name, revealed here last week. In Wodehouse's last unfinished novel, *Sunset at Bladings*, there is mention of the Deirdre problem: "I've often wondered how that name was spelled," said Vicky meditatively. "I suppose you start off with a capital D and then just trust to luck..."

PHS

Sizewell: a losing investment

Alex Henney sees this as the final act in a disastrous nuclear programme

The Layfield report on Sizewell B, which the Commons debates today, pronounced in favour of building the pressurized water reactor. But although it will probably soon get the go-ahead, it could well prove to be Britain's last nuclear power station.

Since its inception, Britain's nuclear programme has been an economic disaster. The first Magnox programme was halted because the reactors were too expensive. The advanced gas-cooled reactor, Dungeness B, took 20 years to build, cost nearly three times the budget and generates power at twice the cost of a coal station. In 1978 £145 million of taxpayers' money was written off on the aborted development of a heavy-water system. According to the Select Committee on Energy, £3 billion in today's prices has been spent on the fast-breeder reactor, for which there are no commercial prospects.

In the 1970s the choice of reactor was changed three times and the number of nuclear plants supposedly required fluctuated wildly. The Central Electricity Generating Board persuaded the government in 1979 that it "would need to order one new nuclear station every year in the decade from 1982". However, in 1981 the Monopolies and Mergers Commission condemned the CEB's evaluation methods. "A large programme of investment in nuclear power stations is proposed

on the basis of appraisals which are seriously defective and liable to mislead."

The failure of nuclear power has resulted from the secretive and too often superficial and slovenly character of public decision processes — especially the technological and economic incompetence of Whitehall. Nuclear policy has never been based on rigorous commercial logic, but on the political interplay of a range of vested interests which have their hands — indeed often their elbows — deep in the public pocket.

With a cost of millions, a cast of hundreds, and a report of thousands of pages, the 416-year-long inquiry into Sizewell B by Sir Frank Layfield has been heralded by some as the most rigorous evaluation of nuclear economics ever undertaken. It is not. Layfield concluded: "Sizewell B is likely to be the least-cost choice for new generating capacity... The probability of a coal station having lower costs is about one in 40." Since he concluded his hearings two years ago the estimated cost of Sizewell B has increased by 10 per cent and the cost of coal fallen by 40 per cent. The odds are now more like 40 to 1 for coal.

In the US, a recent study by National Economic Research Associates, the leading economists in this field, has shown that the price of power from nuclear plants completed after 1981 has been 14 per cent above that from coal plants, and the loss on nuclear stations could total \$35 billion.

American stations are run by businessmen who have to raise money from investors. Share prices suffer from mistakes, and heads roll. The CEB is run by engineers and former civil servants; it borrows money from the government; it disguises the costs of its mistakes as best it can and passes the costs on to its customers.

Critically, Layfield ducked examining whether the 5 per cent real rate of return used in evaluating Sizewell is appropriate. This figure, which is supposed to reflect the pretax rate of return achieved by private companies, was set in 1978 when the profitability of British firms was at a postwar nadir. Subsequently, as Bank of England figures show, returns have increased to 12 per cent, and a consortium including two leading banks has advised the government that the City would not

find a Severn barrage generating scheme at less than 10 per cent.

Using a rate of 10 per cent increases the projected cost of nuclear power by about a fifth and makes it more expensive than power generated from coal at any credible future price.

The CEB originally forecast that the market price of quality British coal would increase to between \$95 and \$150 a tonne at today's prices, a projection that made Sizewell look a magnificent bet. Layfield criticized CEB's figures and adopted an estimate of \$35-\$115. Since the end of the inquiry, coal has dropped to about \$35. There is a widespread consensus among coal producers (including British Coal) that prices are likely to range between \$40-\$50 a tonne by the year 2000.

If the Conservatives win the next election and privatize the electricity industry, no right-minded businessman would build a nuclear station. The other parties are committed to building no more. Layfield's inquiry is probably the Indian summer of the nuclear industry's hopes.

We shall be able to purge ourselves of the incubus of obsolete nuclear technology and direct our political and technical resources to more fruitful endeavours.

The author is a former chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council.

In Italy, they agonize over the nuclear future

The Sizewell report, and whatever arises from it, could have almost as much impact on Italy as on Britain. Copies are being eagerly studied by experts taking part in Rome's national energy conference starting tomorrow.

The discussion is expected to help Italy's deeply-divided five-party coalition to decide whether to build pressurized water reactors similar to the one proposed for Sizewell B. Italy, too, is at a nuclear crossroads. And the issue is far closer there to the nub of politics: the government may well call an election soon to avoid holding a referendum, set for June 14, on Italy's nuclear future. The public is still suffering from Chernobyl's nerves.

Compared with Britain, Italy is both more

anxious about nuclear power and in greater need of it — 80 per cent of its energy is supplied by imported oil, coal and gas. So the critics will concentrate on the safety aspect.

Italy now has only four reactors, of different designs, of which only two are in service. The electricity chiefs want to build four 2,000-megawatt Sizewell-type stations.

The coalition faces a powerful challenge from the Greens and left-wing groups. To mollify criticism it may perform a sacrifice that would cause anguish in Whitehall.

Italy has a British-designed Magnox power station, built in 1964 at Latina, 43 miles from Rome. There are 16 Magnoxes in Britain,

which in Whitehall's view are safe and economical, albeit now small and obsolete.

Italian environment lobbies, including the World Wildlife Fund, have demanded Latina's closure. They say the Magnox uses large blocks of graphite as a moderator, and at Chernobyl it was blazing graphite that proved so hard to extinguish. British government experts call this argument dishonest, saying among other things that it ignores Soviet human and technical deficiencies.

If the coalition agrees to an early closure of Latina to buy peace at home, that could lead weight to similar demands in Britain.

Andrew McEwen

Diana Geddes in Paris on the murky background of the Abdullah case

The trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdullah, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL), which opens in Paris today, is as much a test of the independence of France's judicial system as of the innocence or guilt of her most notorious suspected terrorist.

The government has consistently said that it is not prepared to do any deals, directly or indirectly, with terrorists. But will it seek to put pressure on the special seven-judge terrorist court either to dismiss the charges against Abdullah or to pass a lenient sentence? And if it does, will the court allow itself to be leant on?

Abdullah is charged with complicity in the murder in Paris in 1982 of Charles Ray, military attaché at the US embassy, and of Yacov Barsimantov, second secretary at the Israeli embassy. He is also accused of complicity in the attempted murder in March 1984 of Robert Homme, American consul in Strasbourg. If found guilty, he could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

But Abdullah is no ordinary case. A Christian Maronite Marxist from the Syrian-controlled sector of northern Lebanon, he founded the FARL on the basis of his own extended family in 1980 after having received wide experience and training working with such varied European terrorist groups as the West German Red Army Faction, the Italian Red Brigades and the French Action Directe, as well as various Palestinian movements.

When he was already under arrest on earlier charges, a series of bomb attacks were carried out in Paris in his name between December 1985 and September 1986, leaving 13 dead and more than 250 injured, some maimed for life. In the approach to this week's trial, there have been threats of a renewed bombing campaign unless Abdullah and certain other Arab terrorists imprisoned in France are released.

There have been persistent reports and rumours that both the present conservative government and the previous socialist one have already attempted to do deals over Abdullah.

In particular, a deal is said to have been negotiated through the Algerian government under which Gilles Peyrolles, director of the French Cultural Institute in Tripoli, who was kidnapped by the FARL in March 1985, was to be released in exchange for Abdullah.

Peyrolles was duly released, but the French apparently reneged on their side of the bargain after the discovery in a Paris flat belonging to Abdullah of a cache of arms, including the weapon used in the assassination of Charles Ray. Until that time, Abdullah had been facing only relatively minor charges of illegal possession of weapons, use of forged passports, and membership of a criminal association.

However, even after that discovery, certain senior French officials evidently still thought that it might be wiser to ignore the new evidence and to rid themselves of Abdullah as quickly as possible. This is made clear in a letter dated April 13, 1985, from the head of the French internal intelligence service, the DST, which was published in last week's *Le Point* magazine. It says: "It would be advisable not to 'credit' Georges Abdullah with this arms cache discovery."

Terrorist trial is crucial test for judges



Georges Ibrahim Abdullah: A lenient sentence in return for a bomb truce?

A year later, the French conservative coalition ousted the socialists from power. Abdullah was still in prison, now facing two counts of complicity in murder as well as the earlier charges.

Jacques Chirac's first act as prime minister was to visit a devastated shopping arcade on the Champs Elysees where a bomb had killed two people and injured 28 a few hours after his inauguration. The attack was claimed by the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle-Eastern Political Prisoners, which was demanding the release of Abdullah and two other Arabs accused of terrorism.

There followed an unexplained lull in the bombings, during which Abdullah was brought to trial on the earlier charges and sentenced last July to a mere four years. As he had been in prison since his arrest in October 1984, he would in theory have been eligible for release on parole from last October. Rumours circulated that the government had agreed to drop the charges of complicity in murder in exchange for a cessation of the terrorist attacks.

The American government was furious, and immediately constituted itself as a "civil party" in the action relating to Charles Ray, thereby making it virtually impossible to drop the case without a trial.

A detailed article at the end of October in *Le Monde* — since vigorously denied by the government — claimed that the French had negotiated a truce with the bombers, using Algeria and Syria as intermediaries, in exchange for certain "assurances" concerning Abdullah's trial.

According to the report, Syria agreed to take "reprisals" against the FARL if the truce was not observed until the end of February, by which time the French government hoped Abdullah's trial would be over. In return, Syria was allegedly given an undertaking that it would not be directly blamed for the September bombings in Paris, although there was strong evidence that it was involved. Syria was also apparently promised money and arms.

Suspicious that a new truce with the bombers had been negotiated, but only for a limited period, grew when the French authorities pressed ahead with its original plan to put Abdullah on trial this week, even though in the interim a new charge had been brought against him in November — that of complicity in the attempted murder of Robert Homme outside his home in Strasbourg. A map of the town had been found in a car bought by Abdullah and his girlfriend, with the site of Homme's home marked by a cross. Writing on the map was identified to be that of Abdullah.

The French justice system is notoriously slow. It often takes years for a serious case to be brought to trial. Maître Georges Klejman, the highly respected French lawyer hired by the US government to defend its interests in the Ray and Homme cases, is worried about the almost unseemly speed with which Abdullah is being brought to court, just three months after the last charge was made.

Klejman says: "If we are being held to a fixed date in order to avoid terrorist attacks, one may also wonder whether we are not being held to a particular outcome, which is much more important than the date."

For the moment, however, the Americans are not too worried. They are convinced that there is a solid case against Abdullah, and believe that justice will be done. After all the publicity, it would indeed be difficult for the French authorities to do otherwise. But then what? Another terror campaign in Paris, or a secret undertaking that some solution will be found for Abdullah once all the excitement has died down?

President Mitterrand himself has already publicly confirmed that both the Chirac government and the former Fabius government actively considered the release of the Iranian-backed terrorist, Anis Naccache, now serving life imprisonment for the murder of two policemen, in exchange for all the remaining French hostages in Beirut. If Naccache, why not Abdullah at some future date?

In a speech to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg at the end of last month, Jacques Chirac repeated his government's refusal to bargain with terrorists: "Any negotiation with a terrorist group necessarily ends in a compromise, and a compromise gives satisfaction, greater or smaller, to the terrorist and vindicates the effectiveness of the means used by the terrorists."

Everyone will be watching keenly this week to see whether that principle is respected.

T. E. Utdley Lumps remain in the Irish stew

Charles Haughey, formalities aside, has been returned to power. What are the implications of this for British policy in Northern Ireland? The obvious initial answer is "not many at all".

The result of the election proclaimed, with unusual clarity, some familiar facts: the majority of people in the Republic do not care a row of beans for Irish unity; they are not particularly concerned either for the moral and material welfare of their separated brethren beyond the border; they are obsessively, and quite rightly, preoccupied with their own miserable economic condition.

Here is a petty bourgeois republic which is thoroughly introverted. Hence, not a single seat for Sinn Féin, the supporters of Dr Garret FitzGerald, author of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Not, of course, that Haughey entirely attacked the agreement. During his campaign he neither attacked nor defended anything, entirely. His options on the agreement remain open, but it is very low on his list of concerns.

His first concern will be how to remain in power. In this respect, he will have his eyes on the 12 members of the Labour Party who have been returned to the Dail. Labour deserted FitzGerald, whom it was in coalition because of the severity and sanity of his economic policies. Haughey could keep them on his side by still further ruining the Irish economy. This would be a heavy price to pay, but it would give him 93 votes and, by Irish standards, a quite staggering majority in the Dail. It would also relieve him of the need to bother about the handful of Independents, who have either to be bought by expensive benefices to their constituencies or by the espousal of lunatic nationalist policies towards the North.

The saintly FitzGerald has, of course, said that he will support any rational measures which, perchance, Haughey might take about the economy. This, however, is not a thing to be relied upon. The Irish do believe, in a sense which the British do not, that the Opposition exists to oppose. I do not see consensus politics setting in in any big way.

So Haughey will have to play it as best he may and, in the tactical sense, nobody could play it better. He will go for the support of the Labour Party; sometimes he will not get it, and then he will have to depend on various types of Independent. He will, I suspect, succeed in maintaining his majority at some considerable cost to the material welfare of the people of the Republic.

All the time, however, he will have to keep up a song about the immense importance of unifying Ireland. He will not mean it, nor will anybody, except possibly the British government, assume that

he does. If he extorts any concessions from Whitehall, he will be surprised and contemptuous.

How, then, should the British government react to him? He is not only the best prime minister the Irish have, he is the best prime minister from Britain's point of view. He knows that politically he is expected in Ireland to go on singing the unification song, but he is a realist who knows exactly what he cannot get, he also knows that nobody wants it anyway. After all, it was he who in 1980 put forward the concept of the "totality of relationships" within the British Isles, the idea that the whole question of Northern Ireland should be subsumed in general co-operation between the British and Irish governments.

It was FitzGerald who destroyed this beautiful idea by proposing, in effect, that London and Dublin should get together to govern the Six Counties, in consultation with each other. That was about the most retrograde step in Anglo-Irish relations which has been taken since 1969.

The point I am making is a simple one: there is no unique opportunity for the British government to point out to the SDLP, the moderate nationalists in the North, that they have nothing whatever to hope from their semi-bankrupt protectors beyond the border who are totally preoccupied with how they may be able to pay next week's grocery bill.

Equally, there is a unique opportunity for the British government to tell the unionists in the North how little they have to fear from the miserable, divided, confused, polity in the South.

None of this implies any formal repudiation of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. We are told that this agreement leaves the sovereignty of the Parliament at Westminster intact. Very well then, let us see some evidence of the willingness of Parliament to exercise its sovereignty by proposing and, so far as it can, enforcing its own settlement in Ulster. You will say that if we step out of line with Haughey he will not help us with security. In reality, the attitude of the Irish Republic to security remains constant under every Dublin government. They will do just so much as they can to destroy the IRA, unless the proposed action would be likely to produce trouble in the South, which has to get on with running its economy and maintaining the relative stability of its bourgeois society. That has always been the rule and always will be, whoever is in power.

The one thing that is certain is that the British government pays far too much attention to the opinions of prime ministers in the Republic about how Northern Ireland should be governed. They are neither able to threaten us nor greatly able to help us. Who they are does not much matter.

Philip Howard

Pardon me for Esqing

Our handles and appellations are in a terrible state of chaos. What we call people is a delicate and movable convention. Ever since Adam named the animals, and decided to call Eve Woman "because she was taken out of Man", there has been trouble. His derivation is the earliest example of bogus folk etymology; and the name he chose still infuriates fanatic feminists. Our names and appellations are labels that validate us; we feel threatened and alarmed when people get them wrong, or offend our conventions.

For example, take that frosty old Esq. Secretarial shorthand means that I spend too much of my day addressing envelopes for very short letters. If I address a self-consciously proletarian Northern novelist as Esq he will be livid. On the other hand, if I address Pinkmantle Pursivant at the College of Arms as plain Mr, he will frown in Esquidous distaste.

The conventions about Esq are old and complex. Esquire was originally a title of function. An esquire was a knight's attendant and carried his gear. As knights lost their function, esquire became a title of rank, intermediate between knight and gentleman. The Victorians systematized marvelous distinctions about who was entitled to the label Esq. Barristers are, certainly after they have taken silk; there is some doubt about the outer bar. Solicitors are never more than mere gentlemen and Mr. Eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in perpetuity, are entitled to the Esq handle.

They manage these things differently in the United States, where a bias against titles is written into the constitution, but where nevertheless anybody with a flag such as Senator or Judge wags it more vigorously than in this country. My book of etiquette says that Esquire is customarily used in social correspondence on the East Coast, but not in business circles. In the Department of State, the term is reserved for Foreign Service Officers serving abroad, and is not abbreviated. I think that Esq is dying; let him die. It will be a great relief to those of us who have to decide whether to Esq or not to Esq.

Then, how do you start the letter? Old-fashioned gent and pseudo-gent favour the plain surname ("Dear Howard") to equals, and Mr for tradesmen. Mr sounds formal to some in our

increasingly informal age. In Jane Austen's time husbands and wives addressed each other as a stranger would: Mr Bennet, but Sir Thomas. The growing convention, is to start the letter with first name, surname, and no handle! "Dear Philip Howard". This suits our unbuttoned age, when one of the deadly sins is to be seen to be elitist or snobbish. However it annoys some people greatly, and has been described as an unspeakable usage and an odious practice.

Not you with the feminine handle Ms. It is a very rare example of a word that has been artificially introduced into the language for social and political reasons, rather than growing naturally. Half the women in the country want to be addressed as Ms, on the reasonable grounds that they do not see why they should have to declare their marital status in their title, while men do not. The other half are affronted whenever they see a Ms; and write to complain. The pronunciation Mizz seems to be winning over Mizz.

There is a similar conflict between generations about how to sign off letters. Some will find Yours sincerely stuffy and patronizing. Others will find Yours excessively familiar and flip. I was, taught that you signed Yours, faithfully on business letters. Yours truly when it is not a matter of business and you do not know the recipient, and Yours sincerely for social letters. For signing off to the Queen and other dignitaries, there are complex rubrics beginning "I remain..."

These are tricky conventions, which involve politics and class, quite as much as language. The tide, pushed by the media, is towards informality. On television, video shows you call everyone by his or her first name and, kiss on first meeting; anything else, is felt to be hostile. On radio there is a convention to say first name, surname, Miranda Monneyenny, more often than one would in normal conversation, in order to help the audience identify the speaker.

By the next cybernetic century, the problem will be solved: we shall address each other by our personal identity code, which will have as many unnecessary digits as an electricity bill. And we shall look back with nostalgia to our muddled old conventional appellations.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

CALL IT DISESTABLISHMENT

Members of the General Synod of the Church of England assemble today to resume their long agony over the ordination of women to the priesthood. This time their text is an agenda written for them by the House of Bishops which will come up for debate on Thursday.

Much attention has been directed to the bishops' recommendations, the provision of a set of interim safeguards for "dissenters" coupled with a green light for the drafting of legislation to achieve the basic aim. This might or might not cause the split inside the church of which more and more omens are appearing.

But there is one detail of the bishops' advice to the synod which should, in any case, be firmly rejected, for to accept it would ultimately change the nature of the Church of England at least as much as the ordination of women itself. They recommend that, once women's ordination is established policy, no bishop should be appointed who disagrees with it.

Since the reign of Henry VIII the appointment of bishops to the Church of England has been an exclusively Crown prerogative, though it has long since ceased to be a matter of the Sovereign's personal choice. "Advice" is offered by Her Majesty's Chief Minister, and the Sovereign accepts it. In a state with an unsound constitution that would be called a Government appointment — yet the difference is not without importance. The appointment of bishops is hedged around by a constitutional convention. It implies that there is a limit, albeit unspecified, to the freedom of the Prime Minister to forward names, because there is a dormant power in the Sovereign to refuse them.

Of much more recent innovation is another conven-

tion, this time between the Prime Minister and the church. Before submitting names to the Sovereign, the Prime Minister permits the church to submit its own advice, in the form of a short-list of two in order of preference. This is a matter of formal agreement, but not a binding one. It too is governed by an ultimate check: the Prime Minister has the power to set the church's advice aside.

These conventions work mysteriously together to ensure that, in the succession of episcopal appointments, a rough sort of balance is achieved between different opinions and parties. The uncertainty encourages moderation and balance.

There is no doubt that a substantial minority opinion in the Church of England deplores the prospect of female ordination, on various grounds. There is not much less doubt that that opinion will still be present in the church after the event, even if some who hold it leave.

What the House of Bishops is proposing is that those of that opinion who remain should be excluded from episcopal preferment, letting any existing bishops who hold it gradually retire out of the way. They and the General Synod cannot make it happen just by saying so, but the instrument by which the church's recommendations to the Prime Minister are prepared, the Crown Appointments Commission, is partly elected by the Synod. The House of Bishops clearly desires this to become the commission's policy. There is indeed a superficial logic to it.

The consequence, however, would be that a disputed point of doctrine, concerned with church order rather than with the substance of the faith, would be elevated to the very first rank of priority, becoming the only laid down official

qualification for episcopal office. Eligible churchmen may dispute the Virgin Birth and be bishops, may question the Resurrection and be bishops, may reject the infallibility of Scripture and accept the infallibility of the Pope or vice versa and be bishops; but if they oppose the ordination of women they will not.

Bishops with all the aforementioned opinions will be seen sitting on the bench in Synod today, including some who think the bishop sitting next to them should not be there. But the conventions which governed their promotion ensured that spread, and it is undoubtedly for the good of the church that it should be so.

The proposal that the Synod should control the choices of the Crown Appointments Commission as to eliminate any candidate who opposes women priests would violate the spirit of those conventions (and conventions are pure spirit anyway, not being letter at all). So it may become necessary for the guardians of those conventions, Her Majesty and the Prime Minister, to convey as pointedly as necessary, as quietly as possible, that there are limits beyond which the General Synod had better not try to step.

As long as the standards of belief of the Anglican Church allow opposition to the ordination of women to be a permitted theological opinion, contradicting nothing that is essential, men who hold that opinion must not be excluded from episcopal office. It will be inconvenient. But the alternative would mean that a majority synodical vote would in effect override both the Crown's prerogative and the Prime Minister's discretion. It would pass sovereignty in the church to the General Synod. That may be right, or it may be not, but it should be called by its proper name: Disestablishment.

HAUGHEY TRADING

Commiserations are in order. The electorate of the Irish Republic has voted itself the worst of all possible worlds. An outright majority for Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail would have been a poor outcome of Tuesday's poll, but the final results are even worse.

Mr Haughey will come to power on March 10 only with the help of three independent Deputies. On the issue of overriding importance, the economy, this is likely to inhibit him from the decisive and inevitably unpopular measures which a wide consensus recognizes are necessary.

Recognition of necessity by a larger number of voters has not, however, been translated into a real desire for practical remedies. Voters were unimpressed by the attempted economic corrections made by the outgoing Fine Gael/Labour coalition. But it appears that during the campaign a proportion of them realized that Fianna Fail did not, in fact, promise much better. They opted for the centre ground occupied by the new-born Progressive Democrats.

The incoming government is therefore burdened twice over. It would anyway be faced with the problem of fulfilling incompatible manifesto promises of public sector financial

responsibility and short-term growth. But it is now also slowed down by the need to keep unpredictable allies on its side — and none of those men won their seats by promising to support austerity budgets. Worst of all, economic decisions may now be taken in the shadow of another election before too long.

Post-election euphoria can lead to amnesia about the economic and social conflicts which brought matters to a head in the first place. Ireland's economy was punishing every level of society for living beyond its means. The middle classes are puny taxed and working people have the threat of unemployment to add to their taxation woes. While public debate agonizes over Northern Ireland, divorce, contraception, or the Provisional Sinn Féin — all important issues indeed — the Republic's citizens have been quietly stealing out of the back door in search of work in other countries.

The emigration figures — a litmus test of real political success in Ireland — have to be turned downwards and the trend maintained. One route, advocated with frankness but not much electoral success by the Labour Party, lies in macroeconomic reconstruction controlled from the centre, public funds used to fund public works and jobs

which will re-stimulate demand.

The better alternative, increasing public expenditure and lightening the tax burden in the hope of thus moving the economy towards job-creation, is shared as an objective by Fianna Fail, Fine Gael, and the PDs. Or rather it is common to their manifesto philosophies; the differences appear in the practical interpretations.

In all probability, a Fine Gael/DP coalition — which may yet happen — would be more likely to make such a strategy work. But Fianna Fail's incoming ministers appear to understand that they should not and cannot borrow more. Whether men of Fianna Fail go one essential step further is more open to question. Any government has now to undertake what amounts to a crusade to persuade public expectations to come into line with what the economy is actually able to deliver.

Mr Haughey will clearly have to indulge in some London-bashing in order to maintain his nationalist reputation — and in order to keep on the right side of Mr Neil Blaney, the republican independent from Donegal. The Blaney seal of approval looks like being important, or perhaps essential, to Mr Haughey's parliamentary survival.

AN END TO SANCTIONS

President Reagan's decision to lift the remaining US sanctions against Poland brings to an end more than five years of official acrimony between the two countries. From now on, Warsaw will qualify for US government credits and may gradually be able to rebuild the special relationship with Washington it enjoyed before the rise of Solidarity.

For the Polish authorities, and for General Jaruzelski in particular, the lifting of US sanctions constitutes the symbolic closing of the chapter which began with the declaration of martial law on December 13, 1981. The US decision will therefore be hailed as a victory.

For many, however, whether in Poland, the United States or elsewhere in the West who subscribed to the vision of a freer Poland that Solidarity represented, the decision will come as something of a disappointment. They will argue that the United States was the

one country which could have pressed Poland's leaders harder for the benefit of the population of the whole.

There is justification for this view. The social and political climate in Poland has not improved so radically that the sanctions imposed by the United States can be judged a complete success. The edifice of martial law has not been fully dismantled. Many of its provisions relating to opposition activity are now enshrined in law. Solidarity is still outlawed.

There has, however, been progress. Most political detainees have been freed. Many prominent opponents of the regime have been allowed to travel abroad, and return to Poland if they wish to. There is a flourishing political underground which, while not encouraged, is tolerated and able to circulate its publications.

The official Polish government view now is that US

sanctions were counterproductive. Not only did they damage the Polish economy and so the living standards of ordinary Poles, but they also damaged the image of the United States in Poland, thus hindering its diplomatic efforts in Central Europe for years to come. The grain of truth in this view only obscures the original purpose of the sanctions.

As an expression of the West's displeasure at the suppression of legitimate aspirations in a European country, sanctions were effective. They were effective, too, in bringing about real improvements in the treatment of the regime's opponents. Now, their usefulness has probably been exhausted. The end of sanctions does not mean, however, that the West has abandoned its quest for greater freedom and democracy in Poland. It means simply that the same objective will be pursued by means more appropriate to current circumstances.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Free speech that may go too far

From the Dean of the Faculty of Laws of the University of London Sir, It is understandable that Baroness Ewart-Biggs and now Professor Paul Wilkinson should have withdrawn from a forthcoming debate at the Oxford Union because of their unwillingness to speak alongside the President of Sinn Féin. No one has criticised either for doing so and the result, of course, is that members of the union will be denied the opportunity of hearing two notable speakers opposed to terrorism. The bad thus drives out the good.

Freedom of speech in universities and other academic institutions is a value of the first importance and no group has been more determined by events in recent years which have denied a hearing to various speakers than the overwhelming majority of university teachers and, for that matter, vice-chancellors. But this value surely should not compel us to give platforms to those whose views and politics are repugnant to the very purposes of a university.

Many of us would not attend a university meeting addressed, for example, by a member of Sinn Féin or the National Front, would certainly decline to share a platform with such a speaker, and might even denounce a university for inviting such a speaker and furnishing him with an opportunity to propagate his views.

It may be supposed that the Government sympathises with Lady Ewart-Biggs's predicament and may be less than ecstatic that Gerry Adams is to be speaking in the Oxford Union, but it is surprising that no Conservative MP or minister has so far commented on the matter.

This is because, despite forceful opposition from the academic community and others, section 13 of last year's Education (No 2) Act casts upon universities and other academic institutions the duty to ensure... that the use of any premises... is not denied to any individual or body of persons on any grounds connected with... the political, racial, religious or other... of the individual... or the policy or objectives of that body.

Lady Ewart-Biggs herself had the good sense and foresight to vote against the clause in the Lords.

Universities and the like, alone of all institutions in our community, have thus been singled out to bear this duty and, unlike everyone else, may pay no regard to the views or policies of a potential speaker. Such an absolutist view of freedom of speech is wholly unprecedented and quite out of keeping with this country's traditions and practices.

Universities are mindful of the need to preserve freedom of speech on their campuses and legislative support for that objective is not inherently objectionable, but section 43 is facile, clumsy, ill-considered and largely unworkable. It imposes an obligation to provide platforms to every

variety of speaker, however disgraceful and offensive his views. It takes little imagination to predict the reaction of the Prime Minister and her colleagues if supporters of terrorism were invited to speak in the Palace of Westminster.

There is scope for constructive action on freedom of speech in our higher education institutions, and Government may wish to play a role, but it is more likely to see real progress if it were to abandon reliance on the ill-judged section 43, simply need not be brought into operation.

Yours faithfully, GRAHAM ZELICK, Dean, Faculty of Laws, University of London, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E1, February 20.

From the President of the Oxford Union Society Sir, There has been much publicity surrounding the proposed visit of Gerry Adams, MP, to the Oxford Union, but the full details have not yet been made clear.

Lady Ewart-Biggs accepted our invitation to debate several months before we had received any communication from Gerry Adams. Consequently it is not the case that, prior to contacting Lady Ewart-Biggs, we knew that Gerry Adams would be attending. It was certainly never the intention of the Oxford Union to cause any personal distress to Lady Ewart-Biggs when constructing this debate, and we offer our sincere apologies and sympathy for any distress that may have been caused.

However, the substantive issue now concerns the principle of allowing Adams to speak. A debate on terrorism could not ignore the situation in Northern Ireland, and it would not be a debate unless both the advocates and opponents of violence were represented. The Government's 1986 Education Act — supported by the same Conservative MPs who spoke out against the invitation — specifically says that free speech at universities should not be denied to any guest speaker "on any ground connected with the views or beliefs of that individual".

The Oxford Union has always upheld this principle with recent visits by controversial speakers such as Ray Honeyford and Enoch Powell. Merely by inviting such speakers to the union does not automatically entail support for their views. By arguing against the views of extremist speakers, however repugnant they may seem, it is possible to discredit them by rational argument and defeat them by an overwhelming vote.

That is the only civilised way for a democratic society to prosper. It is this that the Oxford Union has always stood for. Yours faithfully, SIMON STEVENS, President, Oxford Union Society, Frewin Court, Oxford, February 21.

Women priests

From the Dean of Ripon Sir, Canon Austin writes (February 17) as if the bishops are foisting a scheme to ordain women on to a reluctant Church of England — thereby driving some into schism. The truth is different.

First, the majority of the Church of England do seem to want women to be ordained priests. This matter of fact will be tested by votes inside the Synod and by another election of general Synod members before any Measure for the ordination of women can become law.

Secondly, women will not be ordained priest until twice as many in the Synod say yes as those who say no. This two thirds majority is hard to achieve on any difficult issue — and it is a strong safeguard against any foisting.

Thirdly, a scheme has already been debated by the Synod setting out a possible way, if a Measure for the ordination of women is passed, of dividing the Church so that those opposed to it can carry on as if it had not happened. (The opposite, in fact, to the Archbishop's statement which causes Canon Austin such offence that "if and when the Church of England decides to ordain women to the priesthood, then it ordains women to the priesthood"). The scheme was decisively rejected.

Fourthly, the bishops were then asked to produce another way forward to be used if the Measure is finally passed. This they have done. Their recommendations will be debated: Canon Austin will have his say and his vote: if they are passed they will be used only when the Church as a whole, through its lengthy synodical procedures, agrees to the ordination of women.

The inflexibility is, in fact, being displayed, not by the bishops but by a minority in the Church who have long kept the majority at bay by the two thirds rule on this and

many other issues. They will not be driven from the Church, however, any more than we (the majority) have been driven away, who have been thwarted (e.g., on ecumenical issues) by synodical procedures and safeguards. We are still around — and we hope that George Austin will stay around, too.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER CAMPING, The Minister House, Ripon.

Fields for scope

From Mr Lewis Keeble and Miss Betty Trevena

Sir, There are thousands of sites in small towns and villages which (if planning permission could be obtained) could be developed without taking a single acre of agricultural land. In fact, outside the immediate environs of the conurbations there is no real shortage of land which is suitable for housing and has little or no agricultural value. It is simply foolish restrictive policies which have created problems.

The present proposals by the Government will make no difference to the existing system and will do nothing to help farmers: no wonder they are upset. The Government should think again after having found out how the system works. They would discover that "conservationists" are frequently merely protecting their own interests to the detriment of the nation's economic revival and of the provision of decent housing for all.

It is suggested that this implies that we don't care for the environment, the answer is we have been doing so for 40 years, as have many other members of the Royal Town Planning Institute.

Yours faithfully, LEWIS KEEBLE, BETTY TREVENA, Town Planning Consultants, 16 Quarry High Street, Headington, Oxford.

Aid to Mozambique

From Viscount Cranborne, MP for Dorset South (Conservative) and others

Sir, We would like strongly to endorse your leading article, "Propping up the front line" (February 18), both in its analysis of the Mozambique situation and in its conclusions.

It is no doubt a feather in the British Government's cap to have a British military mission training the troops of a Marxist regime, and it is wholly right that we should supply aid to alleviate the sufferings of the Mozambique people. But we need to ask ourselves what we are trying to achieve.

It is highly unlikely that anything we can do by ourselves or even with the US can put together against the shattered Marxist Frelimo regime. Nor is it clear that this would be desirable even if it were possible. Indeed there is considerable evidence to show that Renamo enjoys extensive support in a number of important provinces of the country, particularly in the north.

Surely the right course is to use such influence as we may have in Maputo to bring about a reconciliation between the Frelimo regime and their Renamo opponents. The two have been, we believe, in touch in the past, and British influence could even now help to clinch a deal between them. For this we would, of course, have to

Borough grants in disarray

From the Leader of the London Borough of Merton Council

Sir, What a disgrace it is that the vital work of London's voluntary sector is at risk every year because boroughs argue over how much to spend.

Fixing the London Boroughs Grants Committee budget continues to be a painfully protracted affair. The agenda is lengthy and sometimes late, denying councillors a reasonable chance of making informed decisions. One agenda came in four volumes almost a foot thick.

Meanwhile, the list of neglect for the kind of voluntary sector services which Londoners really want is endless. Eight per cent of Londoners are heavy drinkers, for instance, and problem-drinking costs Britain £2 billion a year, yet only three per cent of the London grants budget goes on alcohol projects.

Organisations in my borough have been almost entirely ignored by the London scheme. Some groups which applied in 1985 waited until almost Christmas, 1986, for a decision.

The council's own grants programme of £2 million a year gives good value for money, but the £556,100 contribution to the London scheme which Merton ratepayers are compelled to make is for them a complete waste of money. No information is given to residents about the organisations funded by the London scheme and this means that they miss out on services. So concerned are 30 groups in my borough at their plight in the face of apathy by the London scheme that they are constantly lobbying council members and officers.

These problems are too important to resort to political posturing, tempted though I am to comment on the scheme's present Liberal/Labour administration. The boroughs must sort out this mess before irreversible damage is done to London's voluntary sector. Simply throwing more money into this badly run scheme does not seem to be the right answer. Yours faithfully, HARRY COWD, Leader of the Council, London Borough of Merton, Members' Room, Via Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, February 18.

Starting anew

From Mr Raymond Blackburn Sir, Today's leading article (February 19) asserts that "Britain is now leaner and fitter". This is to be contrasted with Goldsmith's lines:

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

It was in the same spirit that Lord Stockton said "a sad end to a long life" as he told of the unemployed in Stockton today.

Within the foreseeable future we shall be hit by an economic blizzard. The oil revenue will start to run out. The oil output is now at its height. Even so, there are great difficulties with the balance of payments. They must become progressively greater. The USA, with a \$170 billion deficit last year, will not be able to help, even if it wished to do so, as it did with Marshall Aid 40 years ago. Indeed, the danger to the American economy is a danger to all.

Lord Stockton would have agreed with another assertion in the article, "A new national attitude is needed". It will have to be export-oriented.

The interest rates obtaining under this Government have made exports on credit virtually impossible — and they used to account for more than 40 per cent of our exports. Germany and Japan have a 3 per cent interest rate. Ours is 11 per cent. (The real rate is, of course, much higher.) Is it any wonder that our exports lag behind theirs? Yours faithfully, RAYMOND BLACKBURN, 50 Homefield Road, Chiswick, W4.

Underground shades

From Mr Richard Meads Sir, Rest assured, Adrian Room (February 19) the London Underground map is not undergoing a colour change.

When the new map appears in July there will be slight variations to the colours of the lines — for example, we are lightening the shade of blue on the Victoria line — in order to create better contrast and help people with colour vision defects.

Otherwise the colours will remain the same as they have done for many years.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD MEADS (Marketing & Services Development Manager), London Underground Limited, 55 Broadway, SW1.

have contacts, direct or indirect, with Renamo.

Such reconciliation would in itself lead to the reopening of the Beira railway. It would end the fighting, which is the main cause of suffering for the Mozambique people, and might lead to the establishment of a regime which would encourage private investment, without which there is little prospect of stability or prosperity.

Yours faithfully, CRANBORNE, JULIAN AMERY, JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, PETER BLAKER, PETER TEMPLE MORRIS, PATRICK WALL, RAY WHITNEY, JOHN WILKINSON, House of Commons.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 23 1860

In October, 1859, Spain, to combat Moorish pirates, declared war on Morocco, defeating the Moors near Tetuan on February 4, 1860.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TETUAN, Feb. 11.

Events at first regarded as calamitous sometimes prove blessings in the end, and among such, perhaps, will have to be classed the sack of a large portion of Tetuan by the defeated and lawless army of the fugitive Muley Abbas. It has compelled the abominably dirty and negligent population to turn out of their houses the shattered fragments of their furniture, and, at the same time, an amount of rubbish and filth such as a European imagination could hardly conjure up. "You are removing the dirt of three centuries," said the intelligent Moorish alcalde whom the Spaniards have appointed; and really, judging from appearances, the Mahomedan did not greatly exaggerate. Except some parts of Galata, I know nothing that can even remotely compare with the streets of Tetuan and notably with those of the Jewish quarter. You would not think me for an attempt to catalogue the ingredients of the mass of foulness which, under Spanish direction, the Tetuanese are now raking up and removing — not willingly, believe me. The unfortunate Jews evidently think it very hard that old masses should thus be interfered with, and that they should be compelled, by brown-coated, bayonet-bearing task-masters, to delve, and scrape, and sweep, and gradually to remove the sacred accumulations of ages. The owner of the rottenness of the streets could hardly have viewed the Reform Bill with greater disgust than they testify for this innovating and compulsory purification. I assure you it was a strange sight yesterday to see the main street of the Ghetto crowded with these poor children of Israel, in their striped cotton coats and loose white trousers, their heads for the most part bare, or scantily covered with a skull cap, their ankles naked, their feet slipped, their figures shambling and slightly stooping, as of a people used to oppression; their countenances timid and furtive, their slender hands unused to rude toil, grating but feebly shovelled and broom. They were not hardly treated or unnecessarily tormented; the Spanish soldier is generally neither brutal nor cruel; but they were made to work, and evidently thought it a harsh and tyrannical proceeding. If they are kept to the necessary labour, in a few days Tetuan will assume an aspect hitherto unknown to its oldest inhabitants; its streets will have sunk a foot or two, and will no longer stifle the passer with odours compared to which the combined emanation from a knacker's yard and an extensive soapboiling establishment would seem Arabian perfumes; its walls will be whitewashed, with which object large quantities of lime are preparing; water will have to flow down the gutters, at present choked with black and fetid mud; in short, the place will be fit to live in, which it certainly was not when we arrived here, except for Moors and African Jews. Considering that they entered Tetuan only on the 6th inst., a good deal has already been done, and one important point gained is that the Moors have been inspired with confidence in their new rulers. Some of the plundered Jews conceiving on the Spaniards' entrance, that their star was in the ascendant, thought to indemnify themselves for their losses at the hands of the Moorish army by reprisals on the deserted Moorish houses. There was an excuse for them. They had been left, in many cases, without a bed to lie upon or a blanket to cover them; they saw houses full of what they greatly needed and destined of occupants, and they went forth to help themselves. One, a Jew, a native of the Spanish authorities when here installed, was to forbid the removal of property from deserted houses. It was necessary to enforce the order, and two Jews, who were caught stealing from a Moorish house, were visited with stripes. This had a great effect on the Moors. They felt themselves protected — as the inmates felt themselves corrected — and, the orderly and quiet behaviour of the Spanish soldiery concurring to dissipate their first alarm, they began to emerge in numbers from their hiding-places, and to show themselves abroad without any signs of fear. The difference in the bearing of Jews and Moors is very striking. Cringing, servile, abject are the former, even when in full security they seem to shrink from dreaded question or reproach, and if you but raise your voice they crouch as though they feared a blow. If they excite contempt, they must also move to pity, for their broken spirit is the effect of long persecution. But mark the difference in the Mahomedan. He is proud and stoical, even in his great distress and disaster. His bearing is erect, his countenance calm; his eye, if it does not always firmly sustain your gaze, at least betrays no faint heart, his supremacy is gone, but his manly dignity remains...

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE February 21: The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral, this evening attended a Reception, to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, at 1a Bugle Street, Southampton.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott, Bt) and the Commodore of the Club (Mr David Letson). Captain Michael Chitty was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips, attended the Reception, to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, at 1a Bugle Street, Southampton, yesterday.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Leslie Agnew will be held at St Mary's Church, Turweston, on Wednesday, March 4, at noon.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Samuel Pepps, London, 1932; George Frederick Handel, Halle, Germany, 1685; George Watts, painter, London, 1817.

DEATHS: Sir Joshua Reynolds, first President of the Royal Academy, 1768-90; London, 1792; John Keats, poet, Rome, 1821; John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States 1825-29, Washington, 1848; Dame Nellie Melba, soprano, Sydney, New South Wales, 1931; Sir Edward Elgar, Master of the King's Music 1924-34, Worcester, 1934; Stan Laurel, film comedian, Santa Monica, California, 1965; L.S. Lowry, painter, Glossop, Derbyshire, 1976.

Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh arrives at Newcastle Airport at 5.50, and visits the Field Ambulance TA Centre at 6.25; then attends a dinner at Newcastle Civic Centre, 7.55.

The Princess of Wales will attend a performance of *High Society* in aid of Help the Hospices at the Victoria Palace, SW1, at 7.40.

The Duke of Kent will attend the Air Force Band dinner at RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, at 7.40.

Princess Alexandra will attend the centenary dinner of the National Association of Master Bakers at Guildhall at 7.15.

Christening

The infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs Anthony Johnstone-Burt was baptized Persephone Elizabeth in Southwick Parish Church on Sunday, February 1, by her grandfather, the Bishop of Doncaster, assisted by the Chaplain of HMS Dryad. The godparents are Lieutenant Commander and Mrs Paul Boissier, Lieutenant David White, Miss Mary Noon and Mrs Margaret Johnstone.

February 22: Mrs Eva Carpenter, Mrs Nancy Fenwick and Mr James Devonshire had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

The Prince Edward, Patron of the Cambridge Youth Theatre, this evening attended the Theatre's production of *Trafalgar* at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge.

A memorial service for Mr Maurice Handford will be held at St Ann's Church, Manchester, at 11.30 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Leslie Agnew will be held at St Mary's Church, Turweston, on Wednesday, March 4, at noon.

Reception

Royal Southern Yacht Club The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, attended a members champagne reception at 1a Bugle Street, Southampton, yesterday to mark the 150th anniversary of the club. Mr David Letson, commodore, presided, assisted by Mr G.N. Lightfoot, vice-commodore, and Mr P.G. Aylward and Mr R. Rogers, rear commodores, accompanied by their ladies. The Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire and Lady Scott and Captain Michael Chitty were present.

Dinner

Mr J. Cole The chambers of Mr Jonathan Cole gave a dinner at the Royal Automobile Club on Friday in honour of Judge Martin Graham, QC. The other guests were Judge Lewis Hawker, QC, and Mrs Hawker, Judge Rice, Mr Roger Sanders, His Honour Brian Solomon, His Honour Brian Clapham and Mr Peter Hoskins.

Birthdays today

Mr W.E. Allen, 76; the Duke of Beaufort, 59; Lord Ezra, 68; Lord Forteviot, 81; Mr Leslie Halliwell, 58; Brigadier Kenneth Hargreaves, 84; Miss Kathleen Harrison, 89; Sir William McMahon, CH, 79; Mr Anton Mosimann, 40; Mr Christopher Tugendhat, 50; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Walker, 76; Dom Aelfred Watkins, 69.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Graham Wynne, head of policy, planning and research at Hackney Borough Council, London, since last July, to be Director of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' reserves division.

Royal Society

Princess Anne has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Clifford Longley Catholics confront Demon Drink

What shocks the Free Churches more than anything else about Roman Catholicism in Britain is its laxity and carefree attitude to strong drink, not least in the many Catholic social clubs (a euphemism for drinking clubs), which are a feature of inner city working class life, particularly in the North of England.

Patronised, encouraged, and sometimes even managed by the clergy, for whom they are a steady source of parish revenue, the clubs are often the social hub of the life of the local church community.

Opposition to alcohol is a Nonconformist special interest, for this is where the temperance tradition started in the last century, and where it lingers today. Teetotalism is still common among Methodists and members of the United Reformed Church, although it has become an end in itself and is no longer a reaction to the evils of working class alcoholism. Most Free Church members are nowadays respectable and middle class.

So it is not surprising that they are affronted by Catholic enthusiasm for demon drink. This contrast between Nonconformist puritanism and Catholic indulgence may explain, more than any doctrinal disagreement, why these two Dissenting traditions in Britain have remained so far apart.

The Roman Catholic Church has now produced an official report on alcohol, every line of which would be cheered to the echo by the Methodist Conference. It does not fudge the issue of Catholic licensed clubs, saying starkly that the need for them "should be reviewed".

It is a feature of these clubs that bar facilities are open every evening and often at lunchtime, and that prices are lower than in public houses, the report says.

"There is clearly a risk that the bar becomes an automatic feature of events which would not otherwise exist to provide alcoholic refreshment; the availability of cheaper drink encourages more drinking; the facilities can begin to attract non-parishioners and then people from outside the parish boundaries; and at worst, the atmosphere and expectations can become those of a club from which

many parishioners keep themselves aloof". That last phrase is a triumph of tact over candour: some of these clubs are notorious.

It goes on: "We do not consider the benefit to the parish from the higher profits can be accepted as sufficient justification. The potential harm can far outweigh the potential benefits". If the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference acts on the report's recommendations, the days of the Catholic licensed clubs are clearly numbered.

The report, a wide-ranging assessment of the perverse place that alcoholic indulgence has come to play in almost all aspects of British life, reveals that there is a Catholic teetotal tradition too, particularly through the Pioneer Associations which flourished in Ireland and in Irish Catholic communities overseas.

But its recommended ideal is "responsible drinking" rather than moderation or abstinence, with the consequent stress on individual responsibility. Catholics are urged to display by the example of their company that they do not approve of excessive drinking, that they have a personal limit they cannot be persuaded to pass, and that they do not approve of such pressure put on others. Non-alcoholic drinks should always be readily available when alcoholic drinks are served; the report reproaches even the clergy for assuming everyone will want to drink wine with a meal.

Alcohol is the principle factor in a variety of social problems dealt with by the church, the report adds. The report is out, and until the drink problem has been identified and dealt with "it is often wasted effort to spend time on other presenting problems". Among those not immune to alcohol abuse are the Catholic clergy themselves, a problem which causes much distress and embarrassment in parishes affected.

Bishops tend to deal with such cases on an ad hoc basis, the report finds, whereas they should adopt a formal policy, including a standing team of consultants and an official statement designed to

dispel the "conspiracy of silence" which usually surrounds these things.

It is a phenomenon often noticed by sociologists of self-destructive or anti-social behaviour that Catholics tend to be heavily over-represented in the statistics, and this is true both of drink-abuse itself and of drink-related crime.

The reason is not clear, and some of the most obvious explanations do not stand up: it has even been suggested that fewer Catholics in despair commit suicide, and so more of them stay alive to engage in less direct self-destruction. But it is revealed more sharply by this new report that even before that semi-official Catholic tolerance, even encouragement, of regular drinking must be a major contributing factor.

This suggests that the Roman Catholic Church is, in fact, in a powerful position to do something very effective about alcohol abuse, once it recognises clearly the important role alcohol plays in the Catholic sub-culture. But a policy designed to alter that role significantly would require a comprehensive and determined campaign at all levels. A few approving remarks from church leaders for the report, *The Catholic Approach to Alcohol Misuse*, will change nothing.

The Nonconformist anti-drink tradition also has a warning for the Catholics. Alcoholics must not be driven out of the church by sanctimonious self-righteousness, for then they will be beyond reach and incapable of being influenced.

There is just a flavour of this moralistic disapproval in the attitude the report wishes Catholics to adopt towards drinking. It would be safer to attack the occasions rather than the sinner, and to balance the sense of disapproval with much greater church pastoral care for addicted drinkers. Like AIDS, alcoholism is a disease; like AIDS, the churches' response to alcoholism must not foster a climate of intolerant moral judgement on individual victims.

The Catholic Approach to Alcohol Misuse: Ladywell Press, Ashted Lane, Godalming, Surrey, 65p.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F.E. Cohen and **Miss S.M. Leppman** The engagement is announced between Frederick, only son of the late Mr Selig Cohen and of Mrs Joyce Gordon, of Highcliff, St John, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Sarah, daughter of the late Mr J.F.M. Leppman, of 4 Upper King's Cliff, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Capt J.P.F. Abbott, REME and **Miss J. Hands** The engagement is announced between John, only son of Colonel and Mrs J.P.F. Abbott, of The White House, Cliffe, York, and Judith, elder daughter of Mr P.M. Hands, of Lustleigh, Devon, and of the late Mrs Hands.

Mr P.D. Abbott and **Miss L.A. Caird** The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs L.S. Abbott, of Meadow, Callington, Cornwall, and Lindsey, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D.A. Caird, of Traquair Bank, Peeblesshire.

Mr C.N. Brown and **Miss J.F. Mills** The engagement is announced between Christopher Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Brown, of Jabru, Northern Territory, Australia, and Jocelyn Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Mills, of Javea, Alicante, Spain.

Mr P. Butler and **Miss S.K. Radice** The engagement is announced between Patricia Butler and Sophia Katharine Radice.

Flight Lieutenant G.J. Cannon and **Miss K.E.S. Bradfield** The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs L.J. Cannon, of Hornham, Sussex, and Kim, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J.J. Bradfield, of Flaunden, Hertfordshire.

Mr T.G.A. Carfrae and **Miss J.L. Burrows** The engagement is announced between Tristram, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C.C.A. Carfrae, of Littlehempston, Devon, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W.L. Burrows, of St Ives, Sydney.

Mr A.J.M. da Rosa and **Miss K.R. Jameson** The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Dr A.C. da Rosa and the late Mrs M.N. da Rosa and stepson of Mrs J.M. da Rosa, of Katharine, Middlesex, and Katharine, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs M.J. Jameson, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr K.R. Eakin and **Miss P.J. Wood** The engagement is announced between Kevin, second son of Mr and Mrs T.R.D. Eakin, of Charnwood, Dorset, and Petra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N.D. Wood, of Little Horsted, Essex.

Mr R.S. Fothergill and **Miss E.G. Drinnan** The engagement is announced between Richard Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. Fothergill, of Auston, Devon, and Genevieve, daughter of Mr and Mrs G.E. Drinnan, of Geelong, Victoria.

Mr N.M. Gower-Smith and **Miss C.L. Allan** The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of the late Mr Charles Smith and of Mrs Smith, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Christine, youngest daughter of the late Mr Leslie Allan and of Mrs Allan, of Eastbourne, East Sussex.

Marriage

Mr T.F. Bell and **Miss E. Fitzalan Howard** The marriage took place on Saturday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr Timothy Bell, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Bell, and Miss Eliza Fitzalan Howard, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Mark Fitzalan Howard. Father Alastair Russell officiated assisted by the Rev J. Neville Thomas.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Fiona Lindsay, Lucia Lindsay, Caroline Sehnauoi and Alexander Sehnauoi. Mr Thomas Beaumont was best man. A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Sale room with a view of present-day Japan

By Hoon Mallalieu

Contemporary Japanese painters may not have impinged greatly on the consciousness of British collectors and dealers, but in the United States they are certainly taken seriously. Japanese names headed the lists of the New York sales held by Sotheby's on Friday and Christie's on Saturday. At Christie's, six panels making up "At the Window", a 1968 composition by Shusaku Aizawa, which looked as if it had as much to do with microchips as with sensory experiences, sold to a collector from Japan for \$132,000 (£66,000) (estimate \$25,000-£25,000).

The top lot of the Sotheby's sale was "Oni (Red Demon)", a

calligraphic composition of 1958 by Kumi Sugai, which was bought by a dealer for \$57,750 or £36,321 (estimate \$18,000-£25,000).

This sale made a total of \$1,375,180 or £867,409 with 5 per cent bought in. An impressive dipych drawing of a project to wrap the Pont Neuf in Paris by the Bulgarian artist, Christo, made \$68,200 or £42,625 (estimate \$50,000-£70,000) at Christie's, going to a New York collector. The sale made \$1,200,155 or £789,575 with 11 per cent bought in.

Sotheby's three days of jewellery sales at St Moritz ended with a total of \$22,045,925 or £18,818,370 and 21 per cent bought in.

Nature notes

Songs and strangers

Blackbirds and chaffinches are starting to sing a week or two later than usual because of the frost and cold wind. Blackbirds land on a rooftop, spread their tail in a bow, then crouch low and begin to whistle softly. Chaffinches deliver their quick jet of notes from a sheltered branch near the top of a tree. Greenfinches are also singing - a simple song, in which their usual chattering flight call is augmented by a long wheezy coda. They sometimes sing in flight, circling round with a strange flickering movement of their wings.

Around the coasts and in the flooded lowlands of East Anglia, there are many uncommon diving birds. Black-necked grebes from the Continent are



dummy black-and-white birds with upturned bills and orange eyes. Black-throated divers from the Arctic are more elegant, long-necked birds, who can swim up to a quarter of a mile under water. Goosander are large green-headed ducks rather like streamlined mallards; they are voracious fish-eaters. Some will nest on the Scottish lochs. Under the leaf-mould, young sycamore shoots are coming through. Primrose leaves are growing large, and the first buds are breaking on the hawthorn hedges.

OBITUARY

MR ANDY WARHOL

Art for publicity's sake

Mr Andy Warhol, a key face in the visual arts in the 1960s, who, paradoxically, achieved more fame by what he refrained from doing than by what he did, died yesterday in New York. He is believed to have been 59.

Wherever his most famous works may ultimately stand in critical estimation, his place as a "superstar" of the arts during the 1960s will always rate a footnote in art history.

If the term "superstar" suggests a certain talent for publicity, scandal and self-advertisement, that is not far wide of the mark. But even at the time of his greatest fame, his private personality remained mysterious and elusive.

It appears, however, that his real name was Andrew Warhola, and that he was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of working-class Czech immigrant parents. Certainly it is that he graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1949, and almost without a pause became one of the most successful and sought-after commercial artists in New York.

At this period in his career, he was still drawing, in a rather camp, fussy sort of style, and he became best known for his playfully accurate drawings of cats and shoes, real and fantastic.

He was much employed in advertising; designed a number of influential book-jackets; and deployed his brilliant, if rather precious gifts as a draftsman in a number of mostly humorous, privately-printed books.

This phase lasted for about ten years. But by the beginning of the 1960s he had begun to change direction, becoming first a painter (his first important one-man show was in 1962), then by giving up painting proper for silk-screen printing, sometimes touched up by hand.

It was at this point that he first gained widespread fame as the painter of Campbell soup tins, and consequently a rallying point for those interested, either as creators or connoisseurs, in the new Pop Art movement. There was a certain internal logic in this transition - having made a living from drawing for advertisements, Warhol might seem to be carrying over the same sort of subject-matter into the fine arts.

But this was hardly apparent from the works themselves, for whereas his drawings had been highly personal and, in the series of shoes for instance, whimsical and fantastic, his paintings often seemed to originate in photographs and to aim at a harsh, precise and mechanical finish.

After painting meticulously detailed pictures of Campbell's soup tins and Coca-Cola bottles, it was somehow natural that Warhol's next step should be to eliminate as far as possible the unreliable hand of the painter.

The works could be that much more efficient, precise and mechanical if, instead of being laboriously painted from a photograph, it was silk-screened directly on to the canvas or paper, so that it could be multiplied *ad infinitum* (it is, after all, a considerable job to paint by hand hundreds of virtually identical canvases).

The role of the artist's personal intervention in his work would then be reduced to the choice of photographic material at the start and to the way it was tinted in reproduction or touched up with additional colour after reproduction.

One aspect of Warhol's artwork at this time seems to have some significance in relation to his coming involvement in the cinema: his interest in repetition as an artistic effect.

In many of his graphics a number of images, generally the same, would be placed in relation to one another, carefully sized and toned and grouped within an overall multiple image. "Stars" like Monroe and Presley, or photographs of death and disaster, were treated in this way to produce some of Warhol's most famous works; occasionally also, as in his "Robert Rauschenberg" (1963), a variety of different images might be pressed into service.

Because of the nature of the silk-screen process, no two images would be exactly alike in texture, colour and so on, and Warhol was fascinated by the accidental variations which resulted. Images within the same frame might also be deliberately varied by the application of extra colour, as in the Elizabeth Taylor and Monroe pictures, or the "Flowers" of 1965.

This kind of serial art might seem a logical step towards film-making, but since they were nearly all rigorously non-narrative, non-progressive and turned for their effect on simultaneity of vision, they were surely bound to lead to a rather peculiar sort of cinema. In 1963 Warhol made his first film, on a trip to Los Angeles, something called *Tarzan and Jane Regained*. Sort of... but later the same year he made the first famous film of his early period, *Sleep*. It is a six-hour, silent picture



of a man sleeping, actually made, according to Warhol (though it would be impossible to recognize this in the finished film), by a carefully arranged pattern of ten-minute segments shot over a couple of weeks and cunningly repeated to make a satisfactory design.

All the same, the effect of *Sleep*, and of others like *Kiss, Couch and Empire* (this last an eight-hour study of the Empire State Building from one fixed position), is one of unblinking scrutiny of an object which remains uniform through a small cycle of change.

Boredom of a certain controlled sort, drugging the first levels of consciousness, seems to be a part of the films' psychological design, and though inevitably they exist in time, they are always working against it, dulling our awareness of it.

These films immediately became a talking point, even for those who had not seen them, and exerted a considerable influence (largely baffling) on the experimental cinema of the 1960s.

But through the sequence of them, Warhol himself as a personality became consistently more elusive. The nature of the films carried further his apparent design of reducing the personal participation of the artist to a minimum - they could be made, like many of his graphics, without the artist's being there at all.

And indeed, having progressively withdrawn from painting, then even from graphics, he began also to withdraw from active participation in film-making. Though hundreds of films were made under the blanket label of "Warhol", different personalities around the Factory, his centre of operations, played the dominant in their creation at different times.

Warhol became the still centre of activities, surrounded by an ever-changing entourage of junkies, transvestites and freaks of all kinds who would be elevated for a few weeks to the status of "superstars" in sketchily improvised films, then drift away again. His influence was pervasive, and yet impossible to pin down precisely; frequently he seemed to be a catalyst more than an inventor.

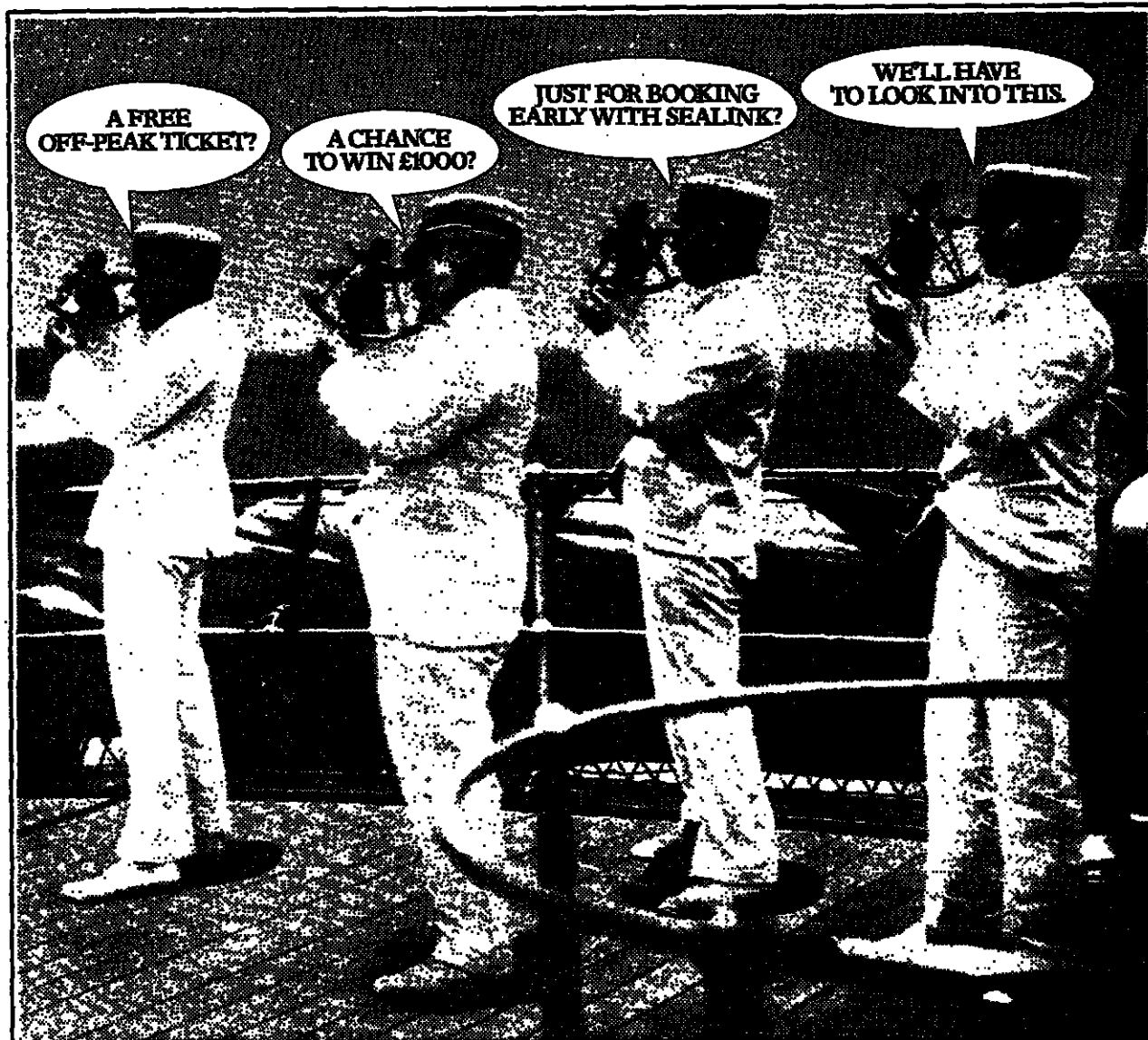
And curiously, for the leading figure in a society of this sort, he continued to lead a very quiet life, of which one could guess only that he lived with his mother in circumstances of solid middle-class respectability, was still quite devoutly religious, and for himself disapproved of a lot of the drug-taking and drop-out lifestyles of many of those around him (though never really of the inner circle).

His films during the later 1960s moved away from the abstraction and, after a brief flirtation with extravagant camp, towards formal experimentation, settled on the classic Warhol style, turning a cool, detached gaze on a lot of really weird people and so allowing them to preserve their dignity as they lived out their fantasies before the camera.

It is typical of the Warhol paradox that the first major success in this style, *Flesh* (1968), was actually made by his most important associate, Paul Morrissey, while Warhol himself was in hospital recovering from being shot in a much publicized incident, by a lady from SCUM (the Society for Cutting Up Men).

Whatever position Warhol may ultimately come to hold in the artistic canon of the 1960s and 1970s, there is no doubt that he will be remembered at least as the artist who most surely got the measure of art as show-business during this period, the role of publicity and scandal in the making of art, the permanence (or anyway the chances for permanence) of the most resolutely disposable and momentary in art.

"In the future, everybody will be famous for fifteen minutes", he once said. It is hard to tell whether he made it all happen, or in some mysterious way it all just happened to and around him. But through the tangled art scene of his time he moved with the certainty of a sleep-walker, and left behind him some of the most memorable and characteristic images of a confused and possibly shallow and superficial era. He was a slight man who wore a white wig.

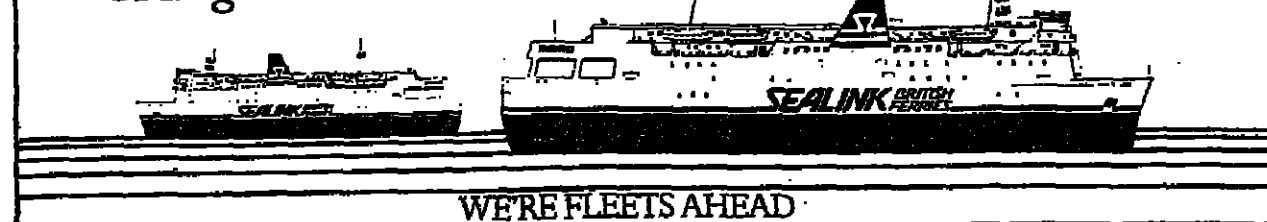


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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN



BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
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THEATRE

LONDON

★ **BREAKING THE CODE:** Riveting performance by David Jacob as the enigmatic Alan Turing, wartime computer genius and homosexual. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, SW1 (01-838 8832). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. West End Theatre, Dorset Court, W1 (01-838 8832). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **FASCINATING AIDA:** The witty, sexy, subversive thraurama sparkling and larking about for a four-week season. Piccadilly Theatre, Denham Street, W1 (01-497 4000). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **HOLIDAY:** Lindsay Anderson's fine production of a play about the sufferings of the super-rich. Stars Mary Steenburgen and Malcolm McDowell. Last week. Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-828 7616). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA:** Glenda Jackson and Joan Plowright in Lorca's grim drama of female sexual frustration. A soft centre weakens the impact. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-497 8501). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **LILLIAN:** How Lillian Hellman played her part in Hollywood and promoted her image. Starring Frances de la Tour. Last week. Fortune Theatre, Russell Street, London WC2 (01-566 2266). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR:** Shakespeare updated to the 1950s with a new twist. Short on magic but full of aural visual gags. Great fun and very popular. Barbican Theatre, Barbican, EC2 (01-628 8795). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

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★ **SCOUTS' HONOUR:** Left-wing council inherits fascist money and farcical results ensue. Often hilarious. Lyric Theatre, King Street, London W6 (01-741 2311). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **THIS STORY OF YOURS:** Revival of John Hopkins's powerful exposure of a bad cop's breakdown; starring David Suchet. Hampstead Theatre, Swiss Cottage, London NW3 (01-722 9301). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE:** The Arthur Miller season continues with the 1950s drama of an unacknowledged desire. Stars Michael Gambon. National Theatre, London SE1 (01-928 2522). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF?:** Billie Whitelaw and Patrick Stewart play the alcoholic academics in revival of Albee's finest drama. Young Vic Theatre, 66 The Cut, London SE1 (01-928 6333). Tue, London SE1 (01-928 6333). Tue, London SE1 (01-928 6333).

Waterloo, Thurs-Sat 7.30-10.30pm, matinee Sat 2.30-5.30pm, 25.95, until March 5.

★ **WOMAN IN MIND:** Poignant Ayckbourn drama with award-winning Julia McKenzie as a wife at her wit's end. Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-836 9887). Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **WONDERFUL TOWN:** Marvellous Maureen Lipman in Bernstein's zippy musical. Last weeks. Queens Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-734 0127/1136/7 or 01-438 3849). Tue, Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8.10.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15.

★ **LONG RUNNERS:** The Business of London. Mayfair Theatre (01-229 3038). ★ **Cats:** New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ **Chess:** Prince Edward Theatre (01-734 9951). ★ **42nd Street:** Drury Lane Theatre Royal (01-636 0108/9). ★ **My Darling Clementine:** Theatre Royal (01-636 0108/9).

★ **Les Miserables:** Palace Theatre (01-434 0509). ★ **The Muppet Show:** St Martin's Theatre (01-636 1443). ★ **No Sex, Please, We're British:** Duchess Theatre (01-636 6243). ★ **Phantom of the Opera:** Sold out until October. Her Majesty's Theatre (01-599 2244). ★ **Run for your life:** Shaftesbury Avenue (01-599 2244). ★ **Starlight Express:** Apollo Victoria Theatre (01-828 8865). ★ **Shogun:** Shaftesbury Avenue (01-599 2244). ★ **Time:** Dominion Theatre (01-599 8845). ★ **U2 Rattle and Hum:** Shaftesbury Avenue (01-599 2244).

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★ **AFRICA'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL:** The dark side of Shakespeare's comedy; chance to see a rarely performed play. Belgrave Gate (0533 53977). Mon-Thurs 7.45-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 8.15-11pm, until March 11.

★ **THE ALCHEMIST:** Ben Jonson's sharp comedy of dupes and swindlers in Jacobean London. Royal Exchange Theatre, Cross Street (061 833 9833). Mon-Thurs 7.30-10.20pm, Fri and Sat 8.10-10.50pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.30pm, Sat 7.15-12.15, until March 25.

★ **March of the Furies:** Zippy, witty musical by William Finn concerning the home life of New York bachelors. Library Theatre, Central Library, St Peter's Square (061 236 7110). Mon-Thurs 7.30-8.45pm, Fri and Sat 8.15-9.45pm, until March 7.

★ **Shakespeare's Henry:** Michael Pennington as Prince Hal and Henry V in Michael Bogdanov's trilogy for the New English Shakespeare Company. Oxford Apollo, George Street (0865 24544). Henry IV Part One today 7.30-10.30pm, Wed 2.5pm and 7.30-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 11.20pm, Henry V Part Two today and Thurs 7.30-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 11.20pm, Henry V Part Three today and Thurs 7.30-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 11.20pm, until March 7.

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The further away we get from her death in 1959, the larger grows the legend of Billie Holiday (above right). There is no doubt that she was the finest jazz singer ever to draw breath; but her promotion as a tragic symbol of women's suffering in show business - by such disparate performers as Diana Ross and Robyn Archer - has not been without its distasteful aspects. Somehow, in the rush to turn her into a black Piaf or Garland, the music gets lost. Perhaps Dee Dee Bridgewater, who plays her in Stephen Stahl's *Lady Day* (above left), can cut through the sentimental gush that obscures the art. Dexter Gordon certainly erred on the side of generosity when he recently described Bridgewater as "the only female jazz singer we have right now". Betty Carter and Sarah Vaughan are far greater stylists, while Peggy Lee's phrasing keeps Holiday's memory alive. But Bridgewater has the talent and experience to make something of the role. *Lady Day* previews from tomorrow at the Donmar Warehouse, 41 Earlham Street, London WC2 (01-240 8230).

comedy, with C Thomas Howell as the white man who blacks up to win a law school scholarship. Directed by Steve Miner (103 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4140). Progs 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. Cannon Chelsea (01-362 5086). Progs 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. Cannon Edgware Road (01-723 5001). Progs 2.00, 5.15, 8.15, 8.40. Cannon Epsom (01-832 1292). Progs 1.35, 3.10, 5.05, 7.00, 9.00. Cannon Oxford Street (01-596 0310). Progs 2.20, 4.25, 6.30, 8.40.

★ **WHEN THE WIND BLOWS (PG):** Animated version of Raymond Briggs' best-selling about a placid couple facing a nuclear attack. John Mills and Peggy Ashcroft provide the voices (85 min). Is Camden Plaza (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10.

★ **COMING UP ROSES (PG):** Modest, endearing Welsh-language film about the closure of a small town cinema. Directed by John Hughes with a touch of the old Ealing spirit (84 min). Cannon Tottenham Court Road (01-536 4448). Progs 1.35, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30. Screen on the Hill (01-495 3368). Progs 3.05, 5.00, 7.00, 9.05.

★ **THE FLY (18):** Jeff Goldblum - an inspired choice - plays the experimental scientist undergoing a metamorphosis. Directed by David Cronenberg with his usual emphasis on glossy, uneasy shocks (86 min). Is Camden Plaza (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10.

★ **HOLY INNOCENTS:** Painted rural drama from Spain, highlighting the plight of impoverished labourers in the 1930s. Directed in 1984 by Mario Camus (115 min). ICA Cinema (01-530 3647). Progs 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

★ **INSPECTOR LAVARDIN (15):** Claude Chabrol at his best - bating the bourgeoisie in a cynical thriller, with Jean-Pierre L  aud as the insolent cop pursuing the case of a Catholic writer found naked and dead on a Brittany beach (103 min). Is Camden Plaza (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10.

★ **OTELLO (U):** The Verdi opera flamboyantly filmed for lay consumption by Franco Zeffirelli. With Pl  cido Domingo, K  tia Radu-Puiu, and Jessye Norman. ICA Cinema (01-530 3647). Progs 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

★ **THE SACRIFICE (15):** Andrei Tarkovsky's statement - a starkly beautiful parable, set in Sweden, with Erland Josephson as the intellectual hero facing the world's end (149 min). Is Camden Plaza (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10.

★ **SOL MAN (PG):** Fast, furious and occasionally too violent. Source: Broadcasters' Association Research Board

★ **THE BUSINESS OF MURDER:** A dark, gritty, and often disturbing look at the lives of those who make their money in the underworld. Directed by John Dahl. Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10. Camden Shaftesbury Avenue (01-485 5443). Progs 1.30, 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.10.

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THE ARTS

Nursing grudges

That hat is back in *The District Nurse* (BBC1), and underneath it the equally floppy and sanctimonious Nurse Megan Roberts who has given up everything, as she confides emotionally to a local man (with a manic gleam in his eye and a likely fund of future story-lines about his haunted past) when she happens to meet on the train.

What an interfering doggo she is, and always right too: five minutes in her new abode and she has tracked down a whole family of neglected children and, with no more than a note on the table

TELEVISION

to their absent mother, has whisked them off to the local hospital for a bath and the once-over. Their yellow hair turned out to be nothing more than acute overdoing on carrots but, as the good nurse would object, you cannot be too careful.

This is *All Creatures Great and Small* without the animals, though this first episode did produce those children to compensate, as well as period settings which have opened out to encompass a certain social breadth. There are some promising cameos: a witless girl who wanders, a mean-spirited Scottish nurse and a drunken doctor with a heart of gold. We are clearly supposed to be emancipated from the previous pure working-class background and to encounter the obnoxious middle class, in contrast to whom Nurse Megan will doubtless be even more sickeningly self-righteous.

Enter Dr James Isaacs, an unpleasant prig for five minutes who is then immediately swathed in humanity by the death of his mother. Five minutes after that, however, he has recovered his strength enough to tell Nurse Megan that there will be no place for her in his practice. Ah well, back on the train, end of series. Could there possibly be a change of heart? There certainly could if the intended ratings of this sentimental task — amazingly, devised by the creators of *EastEnders* — are to work their magic for Michael Grade's Sunday evenings on BBC1.

His Saturday evenings are going to do without *Bergerac* (BBC1) for the next couple of weeks and *Carrot Confidential* (BBC1) for the foreseeable future. The former, which this weekend had to cope simultaneously not only with a warty Freemason but also with his girl having a bit on the side, has kept up his reliable, punchy form well (and who would have thought that father-in-law would turn out to be a Mason too?). *Carrot Confidential* never hit his stride: the one-liners have improved, but the best sketch on Saturday, about place names, was pure *Two Ronnies*.

William Holmes

Singing and dancing undaunted yet

Stand-in courage



Stephen Rea: "I'm not generally known as a tuxedo actor"

With the face of a dissolute cherub, and his pleasing Irish drawl, Stephen Rea seems ideally equipped to step into the patent leather shoes of Mr Sinatra. When Richard Eyre's stage "version" of the 1936 MGM musical *High Society* opens on Wednesday at the Victoria Palace, the audience may well be surprised to find a Stephen Rea with an unusually tidy haircut, wearing a tuxedo for a large part of the evening, smoking the odd cigarette, and launching into renditions of the incomparably literate songs of Cole Porter.

This will be a performance for which there is little precedent in his career. "Yes, well, I'm not generally known as a musical actor," says Rea with what can only be described as a massive ironic smile in his voice. Indeed he is not. The last contact I had with him was some 12 years ago at the Royal Court, when I was stage-managing a Sam Shepard play called *Action*. We never determined whether the "action" took place in a post-holocaust future or on some distant planet, but Rea, in common with the rest of the cast, wore hobnailed boots and a muddy army greatcoat beneath a shaven head. Since then, he has mixed his fringe career with such leading roles as Christy Mahon in the National's *Playboy of the Western World*, a stint in *Miss Julie* and a very promising film debut in Neil Jordan's *Angel*.

It is not just the memory of Sinatra, which shadows the role, but also James Stewart in *The Philadelphia Story*, from which *High Society* was taken and some of which is incorporated in this stage version. "And before him, there was Van Heflin, who was in the original Broadway production of Philip Barry's play."

Is this very daunting? "I never thought of it as daunting until everybody started asking me if it was daunting, and I began to think that I ought to be daunted. Actually I have been too busy learning how to sing and dance. And with the greatest respect to Mr Sinatra, whenever a song came along, he simply stopped and impressed everyone with his vocal

Stephen Rea follows in a great tradition when he opens in *High Society* at the Victoria Palace on Wednesday, but it is scarcely quite his own tradition: interview by Chris Peachment

technique. This technique is wonderful of course and no one in the world can sing like him, but there was a vulnerability in that character which he could never find, possibly because of his public persona. Richard Eyre's idea is that the songs should flow out of the character."

Eyre's other idea is that the importation of a few more Cole Porter songs from other musicals would not hurt this show's chances of success. "Whenever an actor wins an award for a singing role, the speech always includes thanks to Ian Adams, the voice coach. He is very good at getting actors to sing, and we have all, Trevor Eve, Natasha Richardson and I, been going to him. In fact most of my songs are like 'Who Wants to be a Millionaire'. They are comedy numbers and, while you have to be in tune, no one expects a voice. I do however have one song which demands to be sung, which is 'You're Sensational'. In line with Richard Eyre's advice about the songs flowing from the character, first I'm talking and then I'm singing. I think it works. But you will see."

Singing and dancing may be a first for him, but the acquisition of new skills is part of the armoury of any actor, and he is no stranger to it. For his role as the bewildered boy in *Angel* he had to learn to play the saxophone. But the real revelation was just how good a screen actor he was. Most especially since the role required a wide-eyed innocence. "It

was kind of hard, just being a sounding-board. You have to learn how to relax on screen, which is difficult if you aren't Robert Mitchum. But I loved doing it. And I would do more if only I were asked." It is entirely typical of the British film industry that he has only been used once in a film after *Angel*, the wan comedy *Loose Connections*.

Angel came in for some flak for not addressing itself to the particular political problems of its Irish setting. This was somewhat unfair, since its true subject was violence, but it is a problem of which Rea, who is from Belfast, is constantly aware. "There are writers who skirt around the politics of that country for rather obviously shady reasons, but not in that case. There are certain things I feel nervous about doing, and so I avoid them. But, like Jordan's *Mona Lisa*, *Angel* is essentially a religious film. I am with Trevor Griffiths when he says that everything is political, but I also feel there are areas in life, like the very personal, or the artistic, which are above politics."

When his six-month run in *High Society* is over, he is returning to his Irish touring company Field Day, which he founded with the playwright Brian Friel, and to which he commits himself for some two or three months a year. They plan to tour two new plays, *Carthaginians* by Frank McGuinness and *Pentecost* by Stewart Parker. Meanwhile, there is the prospect of the six-month run to be confronted, the longest in a play that he has ever faced. "Repeating anything for a length of time can be stultifying, but what will carry me through I think will be the songs. They could be a real uplift."

The world has gone mad today
And good's had today
And black's white today
And day's night today
And those guys today
That women prize to-day
Are just silly gigolos.

I suspect that not even a tuxedo will turn Stephen Rea into a gigolo. And there are no lyrics more uplifting than Cole Porter's.

DANCE

only a few minutes before. So Nicola Roberts, who had danced the role for the first time that afternoon, replacing another indisposed dancer at a schools matinee, volunteered to go on again with a new partner and no rehearsal together at all.

She gave a brave and punchy performance and, if it inevitably lacked finesse, others in the cast were bigger offenders with far less excuse. Stephen Jeffries, partnered her resourcefully. The evening was dedicated to the memory of the ballet's designer, Sir Osbert Lancaster. I wish someone would dedicate himself to getting some of the colours back to what Lancaster intended.

In the dance season at The Place, a very short (52 minutes) solo evening by Belinda Neave confirmed her outstanding qualities of movement and projection. But among the many fragments she had welded into a continuous presentation only two made the most of her: the opening section with choreography by Geoff Moore to a text by Peter Handke, and the unidentified section based on walking, somewhat after the style of Ian Spink.

The next night Lloyd Newson's DV8 Physical Theatre (say the name aloud if you missed the point) gave two works based on physical, emotional and sexual relationships. The first half, a duo for Newson and Nigel Charnock with some walkers on, really grabs the imagination and justifies the group's purpose.

Called *My Sex, Our Dance*, this used tremendously daring leaps, catches and falls, with elements from unarmed combat and straightforward everyday gestures to chart a convincing affair that began as pure physical attraction and developed greater depths. The total effect was aggressive, erotic, occasionally funny and finally moving.

In *Deep End*, these two dancers were joined by Liz Ranken and Michelle Riche-our for a not-dissimilar exploration, with occasional vocal interventions sung on stage by Paul Jones.

John Percival

Little changes

CONCERT

BBCPO/
Hoddinott/Fürst
RNCM, Manchester/
Radio 3

Nearly 40 years ago the Cheltenham Festival performance of his First Clarinet Concerto marked the true beginning of Alun Hoddinott's career. It introduced a young composer with a well defined individual voice, a clear sense of formal design and a taste for lyricism.

Since then he has been extremely prolific, but his Second Clarinet Concerto, given its first performance in this BBC Midday Prom, shows how many essential features of his music have scarcely changed. Although the work is more chromatic it remains resolutely tonal. The first of its two movements repeatedly comes back to the initial pitch and establishes polarities on two nearby pitches, and the second movement returns methodically to the home key.

David Fallows

The lyricism remains too, even if the slow, broadly-arched lines of the first movement tended to sag under their own weight and were hardly enough to hold the attention for its full 10-minute span. They allowed us to admire the stylish and limpid playing of Janet Hilton, to whom the work is dedicated; but it is difficult to believe that this unidomatic writing was at all grateful to play.

Similarly in the fast second movement — a triple-time scherzo in a style familiar from many of Hoddinott's earlier works — the skill and sparkle with which Miss Hilton negotiated the ungainly lines left you wishing she had been allowed to play something more obviously suited to the instrument.

While Hoddinott conducted his own concerto, the first and last works in the concert were conducted by Janos Fürst, who was somewhat too careful in the Third "Leonora" Overture as well as in the opening paragraphs of Nielsen's Fifth Symphony. But he gradually relaxed into a spacious and compelling performance.

David Fallows

THEATRE

Three Sisters
Lyceum, Edinburgh

There is an outbreak of Russian in the theatres of Scotland at the moment. Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gogol are all currently on display, and the latest addition is the Royal Lyceum's *Three Sisters* using Edward Bond's version of the original. When the National Theatre brought their production of *The Cherry Orchard* to Aberdeen last year, the Lyceum's director and head of design, respectively Ian Woodridge and Colin MacNeil, made a point of seeing it.

I fancy that lessons learnt are now on display in this new production, which is directed and designed by that same team. We are in a play where the ordinary domestic trivia seem paramount, where people's lives do not have beginnings, middles and ends but drift around aimlessly in spite of themselves. Underneath all this beats the heart of the play, the truth of loves that cannot be, of lifelong frustration and Moscow drifts ever further away. It is so subtle and delicate that only acting of the highest quality can hope to communicate it.



Fine focus: Patricia Ross (left), Sarah Collier and Emma Dingwall as Olga, Masha and Irina

I am not convinced that the production has extracted all there is in the play, but then I am not a great lover of Chekhov. Anxiety at keeping the activity-level high lent it a cloak of hysteria at times and some of the performances, especially among the men, lacked depth. The settings, a series of low painted panels, seemed clumsy too. However, the women's performances were uniformly

strong and the best of the evening, in all senses, came when they were together. The sisters themselves, Patricia Ross as Olga, Sarah Collier as Masha and Emma Dingwall as Irina, gave a strong focus. Miss Dingwall makes an outstanding debut. Miss Collier, though still in black, is a much livelier Masha than we are used to. In particular her pent-up sexuality is revealed as never before, making her

own personal decline all the sadder and accentuating the sterility of her marriage. Best of the lot is Bridget McCann as the sister-in-law Natasha who grows from a nervous debutante to a pushy mistress of the household.

Robert Dawson
Scott

ROCK

Psychedelic Furs
Hammersmith
Odeon

ded the worst traps of rock-band clichés. The essence of their stage appeal was a pumping rock beat combined with a delicate English reserve personified in the figure of Richard Butler.

His unique parched croak carried the melodies with surprisingly deft facility, as he pivoted gracefully or, executed the clipped gestures of a practised raconteur. Around him mean-framed figures with scowling haircuts clenched pink guitars, while a light show of extraordinary ingenuity played above.

David Sinclair

If the group has had a problem in recent years, it has been in its failure to progress from a promising start to a vantage-point of musical consumption, and this was underlined by the homogeneity of material taken from all stages of their career. New songs like "One More Word" and "Shock" seemed to have come up in the same bucket-load from the well of inspiration that created "Love My Way" or "Here Come Cowboys".

But what they have done is to hone their stagecraft to a fine art of meticulous pacing and execution, enabling them to render a virtually timeless gem like "Heaven" with the *flair* of a supergroup. If they persevere long enough they could introduce quaintness to the world of stadium rock.

David Sinclair

Munich-Athens
Soho Poly

bravely presented by Theatre Cymru in Mold. A man and a woman are on a train. They have been lovers for seven years, or possibly nine years. She wants to begin living with him but he is not keen. Or sometimes he is keen, in Bavaria, but in Carinthia he is less keen. Further south he calls her a psychotic slug but soon she is asking him "What are you and why?" Very Swedish.

Bursts of dialogue typically end in denials of previous avowals. Far from suggesting rich ambiguities, this technique condemns the characters to be seen as rootless and shallow. Attempts at train-

sex sex bring a little voyeuristic comedy, and the visits of Glen Murphy's taciturn ticket-collector keep the play's outcome uncertain. We may, indeed, be travelling through the hinterland of Pinterland, since the train is the collector's territory which the others have penetrated.

Jack Galloway makes some sense of the snobbish male traveller, though his laid-back charm and Deirdra Morris's baby-doll manner laboured different realms of acting. I could not decide if this was deliberate. Michael Taylor's set is ingenious and Brian Störmer directs, but on the evidence of this 80-minute piece my sympathies are with Norton's neglected colleagues in the Drama Society.

Jeremy Kingston

Another today

RADIO

though it would have cropped up somewhere.

So the differences are more rather minor ones of order and emphasis, less of content. The main news stories are there and so is sport; the weeklies substitute for the daily papers and Rosemary Harrell's Perspective gives a passable immigration of Thought for the Day. Alas, we do not escape an overview of feeding time at Westminster. John Humphrys sounds much as he does on any other day of the week — i.e. already like an old broadcasting friend — and the same goes for Jenni Murray.

These two have sprung into their new roles fully armed and it is quite a comfort — particularly as before I heard them I had read a piece suggesting to me that the Saturday *Today* had set out to be the newsmen's answer to *Loose Ends* but had made a pig's breakfast of it. The writer must have been listening to something else: for in truth Saturday between the hours of

7 and 9 a.m. is *Today* as we have known it. If that is an objection — and of course it may be — then it stands.

Indeed it remains the convention that the two early mornings of the weekend should sound different from the weekday. Radio 4 may just have partially wiped out the gap, but if you turn to Radio 2 it would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast at 7.30 a.m. than that between the working-day stone-crusher tones of Derek Jameson and the nice-cup-of-tea voice that flows from Roger Royle as he says Good Morning, Sunday. If there is hard religion and soft religion, this 90-minute sequence is as soft as it is possible to get while still retaining any shape at all.

Mostly it consists of musical dedications to mark an assortment of listeners' anniversaries and these generally deliver vaguely religious messages, some comforting, some stirring, some nostalgic but all soulful. It is chatty stuff such as you might hear anywhere, and of a kind that does not, for example, pursue the Maori's

interesting assertion that his people were Christian before Christianity. Typically of Radio 2, the interview has musical interpolations too, and soon after it is over the programme melts into the next thing and you hardly notice.

Some realities of scientific research were marvelously depicted in a Radio 3 investigation by the admirable Professor Lewis Wolpert. The Dark Lady of DNA (Sunday) followed various events that led to Francis Crick's and James Watson's unravelling of DNA and asked how it was that the impressive work done to that end by Rosalind Franklin remains virtually unrecognized, although Crick at least was heard to say that he would not have got there without her. All sorts of highly unscientific factors came sharply into focus, such as temperament and ordinary misunderstandings about responsibilities and the difficulty of allowing that two such relative outsiders, as Crick and Watson then appeared to be, might actually possess the necessary insight. But, with all that, this Dark Lady too deserves her share of immortality.

David Wade

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Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks
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(Change on week)

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1961.5 (+63.4)
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(Change on week)

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1.5295 (+0.0080)
W German mark
2.7944 (+0.0123)
Trade-weighted
69.1 (+0.3)

US NOTEBOOK

Confusion deepens over dollar

From Maxwell Newton New York

Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Bank chairman, has added to the confusion about the course of American monetary policy by announcing that he regards the "defence of the dollar" as his number one priority in 1987. But there is little or no evidence of him taking any action to put that promise into effect.

Monetary growth continues at a very high rate, as does the growth of banks' reserves. There is an "ocean of

Debt action 19

liquidity" out there in the American banking system and it is financing determined and unrestrained speculation in stocks.

Briefly last week and the previous week, it seemed as if Volcker was using the Federal funds rate as a moderating influence, by raising it to 6½ per cent and as high as 6¾ per cent on one occasion.

But soon funds fell back to below 6 per cent, carrying down with them the whole short end of the fixed income market.

The Fed is treading water, split between the easy-money Reaganites on the Federal Reserve Board on one side and the Volcker clique on the other.

However, Mr Volcker lacks the personal standing to carry through a tough policy at present. His job is uncertain — he has only six months left of his second four-year term. He is under frontal attack in the Senate, where Senator William Proxmire last week lined up some of Mr Volcker's long-standing enemies to give evidence at the same bar usually totally dominated by the chairman himself.

The Fed is torn between the need to tighten policy "to defend the dollar" (and to preserve hard-won gains against inflation) and the need to prevent a recession and the likely accompanying destruction of large sections of the American banking system.

The resulting policy haze pervaded the confused policy lines announced in the December report of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) — the key monetary policy body — released last week. "No change" would be a kind description of the policy line that seemed to emanate from the gibberish.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

● TODAY — Interim: DPCE Holdings, Global Group, FII Group, News Corporation, News International, News International & Industrial Trust, Edinburgh Financial Trust, Electronic Machine Group, Jensen Drilling, Renown Inc, Vickers.
● TOMORROW — Interim: Lea International, Murray Trust, Stonehill Holdings, Finales, Bullers, Capital & Counties, Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust, Ladies Pride, Lancashire & London Investment Trust, McAlpine (Africa), Metal Bulletin, Murray International Trust, National Westminster Bank, Trencherwood, United States Debenture Corporation.
● WEDNESDAY — Interim: Elco Holdings, Electron House, Merivale Moore, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, Finales, Cowie (T.), First Scottish American Trust, Miss World Group, Pittard Group, Updown Investment, Wates City of London Properties, Yorkshire Chemicals.
● THURSDAY — Interim: Bracken Mines, F & H Group, Goodman Brothers, Isotron, Kinross Mines, Leslie Gold Mines, Unisel Gold Mines, Winkellhaak Mines, Finales, Cadbury Schweppes, Imperial Chemical Industries, OCE (UK), Phillips, River Plate & General Investment, Royal Investment, SKF Group.
● FRIDAY — Interim: Arbutnot Government Securities Trust, Finales, Bailie Gifford, Lloyds Bank, Sale Tilney, Sedgwick Group, Templeton Galbraith & Hansberger.

Paris agreement reached — in spite of boycott by Italians

Hopes rise for stable money

From Rodney Lord, Economics Editor, Paris

Prospects for greater stability in the world's currency markets improved yesterday with an agreement among finance ministers and central bank governors meeting in Paris to keep exchange rates broadly where they are at present.

The meeting was marred by the Italian delegation pulling out on the grounds that its members had not been fully consulted in the discussions leading to the agreement.

Signor Giovanni Goria, the Italian Finance Minister, said at a press conference, before flying back to Rome that he would be consulting Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian premier, on prospects for the Venice summit in June.

The agreement is being described as comparable to the Plaza agreement of September, 1985, when the Group of Five leading industrial countries — the US, Germany, Japan, France and Britain — agreed to an orderly depreciation of the dollar.

Since then the dollar has fallen sharply and the new pattern of exchange rates is seen by the six governments as likely to reduce gradually America's huge trade deficit and the surpluses of Germany and Japan. "In the current circumstances, therefore, they agreed to co-operate closely to foster stability of exchange rates around current levels," the communiqué said.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said after the meeting that there had been "a full discussion of the circumstances in which we would engage in concerted intervention" and that these had been "privately agreed". He admitted that the agreement could be tested at an early date in the market "and then we shall see what happens," he said.

The only solid contribution to increasing demand in the surplus countries appears to have been already largely discounted in currency markets. In addition to the half-point cut in the Japanese discount rate announced on Friday, Germany has agreed to increase the tax cuts already in place for 1988.

No figure has been put on the size of the increase and it is well known that the Americans would have preferred bigger tax cuts this year.

The US appears to have made the biggest concession by agreeing to stop talking down the dollar and participate in concerted intervention to keep rates broadly where they are. It re-affirmed its determination to cut its budget deficit in line with the Gramm-Rudman legislation.

The US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, was impressed by the commitment shown by Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese Finance Minister, to increasing Japanese domestic demand despite some resistance from the Japanese bureaucracy.

The Germans also revealed more at the meeting of what fiscal policies they intend to pursue after the election last month. The CDU's minority partners have been pressing the German Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, for a more expansionary policy.

There was no discussion of a plan, favoured by the US Treasury, for precise currency reference zones. Mr Lawson said that the reason ministers and governors had been prepared to subscribe to the agreement to maintain current exchange rates was that they would be working with the grain of market — as they had been at the time of the Plaza agreement in 1985.

Mr Lawson said the agreement fitted in well with British policy. "I have made it clear that I did not want to see a substantial fall in sterling — nor do I want to see a substantial rise."

Miss Maureen Smith, former deputy chairman of Good Relations, the public relations consultancy, faces the prospect of a visit from a Department of Trade and Industry investigation team.

The DTI is taking a fresh look at the circumstances surrounding Miss Smith's sale of a key 11.2 per cent stake in Good Relations 18 months ago.

Miss Smith sold the 948,000 shares at 182p each to Mr Christopher Moran, the insurance broker, who promptly placed them with institutional investors through Simon & Coates, the brokers, at 187p.

Miss Smith did not advise the Good Relations board of her decision to sell, Mr Moran did not inform Simon & Coates as to the origin of the shares, and the broker failed to establish for itself the origin of the shares, even though news that a block this size was changing hands was bound to be price-sensitive.

In the month following the share sale Good Relations shares slumped from 218p to 151p.

Ex-GR chief may face DTI interview

By Michael Tate

Although no formal investigation has been launched, it is believed that at least two senior Good Relations directors have been interviewed over the past two weeks or so. The subject of those interviews was the controversial sale, for which Miss Smith, Mr Moran and Simon & Coates were subsequently censured by the Stock Exchange.

Miss Smith was forced to resign from the Good Relations board and subsequently set up a rival public relations consultancy, the Communications Group.

"I have had no contact with anyone at all from the DTI," Miss Smith said yesterday. "I'll be in a better position to comment when I have the facts, but I am absolutely sure that there are no grounds for investigation."

She added: "This sounds like mischief-making to me, a ploy to embarrass me by people who are unhappy at our success in achieving a top-30 ranking in the public relations league in our first year."

Creditors side-stepped in sale of milk quotas

By Colin Narborough

The banks are seeking urgently to plug a loophole in the law that is allowing debt-ridden farmers to sell off milk quotas for hundreds of thousands of pounds without telling their creditors.

Milk quotas for a 100-head herd of dairy cattle currently command an average price of more than £100,000, according to the Department of Agriculture.



Ready for the plane home: Giovanni Goria explains why the Italian delegation whittled the Group of Seven to six

Guinness in US flat sale mystery

By Lawrence Lever

The Guinness board is fighting to untangle the mystery behind a \$750,000 (£493,000) flat in the Watergate building in Washington.

Guinness is believed to have paid that amount for the flat to Sir Jack Lyons, the former Bain and Company advisor, shortly after last year's takeover of Distillers.

The money is understood to have formed part of sums received by Sir Jack via a Swiss company following the takeover bid.

Sir Jack has already been interviewed by the Department of Trade inspectors investigating Guinness over the role he played in the takeover.

The flat now appears to be owned by Mr Thomas Ward, the American lawyer who, along with Mr Ernest Saunders, the company's former chairman and chief executive, has been asked to resign his directorship of Guinness.

Hepworth set to give bid details

By Our City Staff

Hepworth Ceramic is likely to give details of a takeover bid for Birmid Qualcast, the lawn-mowers to Potterton boilers group, later today. It could place a value of up to £165 million on Birmid.

In the light of the speculation that has followed last Friday's announcement that Hepworth had acquired a 4.9 per cent share stake in Birmid, a meeting between the two chairmen, pencilled in 10 days ago for this Wednesday, will be brought forward.

Professor Roland Smith, the Hepworth chairman, will go to the meeting with an offer which could place a value of up to 250p on Birmid's shares, and an argument for why the two companies could do better as one.

But he is likely to be shown the door, at which point terms of the offer are expected to be made public.

News of the stake prompted a 37p leap in the Birmid share price on Friday afternoon, to 234p, and put a £150 million price tag on the business.

Factory orders and output 'best for years'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's manufacturing industry is riding on a rising tide of prosperity, according to the Confederation of British Industry today. Orders are flowing into the nation's factories with increasing speed and output is reaching unprecedented levels.

Releasing a new set of figures that will gladden the hearts of Conservative ministers, the CBI said it was able to report some of the best results for years.

The organization's latest monthly trends survey shows that 37 per cent of manufacturers expect to increase output in the spring, with only 8 per cent predicting a drop.

"This is the best positive increase ever recorded by the survey," said the CBI.

But with its usual caution, the CBI warned against euphoria. Sir Terence Beckett, the director general, who is to retire next month, said: "I welcome the way in which manufacturers are responding to the opportunities created by the more competitive pound, lower oil prices and improved productivity. I would, however, caution against headlines which describe Britain as booming."

Output was certainly better than for a very long time, but world markets remained keenly competitive and companies would have to work very hard to increase sales.

The output surge is based on an "impressive" increase in order books during February. Some 24 per cent of firms describe their order books as above normal against 15 per cent in January, with a similar rise reported on the export front. The proportion of companies that regard their orders as below normal has fallen from 30 to 22 per cent.

Stocks of finished goods are being run down in a bid to fill the increasing number of orders and 38 per cent of companies say they expect to raise domestic prices in the coming four months against only four per cent expecting a decrease — the highest balance for three years.

The better fortunes ahead for manufacturing will serve to underline its importance to the national economy. Despite the recent contractions which have resulted in the workforce cut by 20 per cent in five years, manufacturing still accounts for 25 per cent of

gross domestic product, worth £76.8 billion in 1985. Although service industries have grown by 30 per cent, they represent only half of manufacturing's contribution to GDP.

Sir Terence added: "We must use every opportunity we can to improve the design and quality of our products, the efficiency of our production techniques, the effectiveness of our marketing if we are to make the kind of impact needed to bring the hope of jobs to those who are still unemployed. Above all, we must ensure that our costs are kept under strict control."

The 1979-82 recession brought a severe decline that was now over and world trade growth was "slow but steady".

Sir Terence said the opportunities presented by Britain's improved competitiveness were even more extensive than many companies realised. "The prizes are there to be won. We must go out and get them."

Meanwhile, another call for interest rate reductions came today from Dr James McFarlane, director general of the 5,000-member Engineering Employers' Federation. In

his 1986 annual review, Dr McFarlane said that high interest rates and the generally short term view of manufacturing industry taken by the City and elsewhere remained impediments to investment in capital equipment, research and development and training.

"Britain faces ever more intense competition in the markets of the world. It is at a disadvantage compared with those nations that take a more coherent view of their own future interests."

Collier faces three charges today

The case of Mr Geoffrey Collier, who is being charged with alleged insider dealing offences by the Department of Trade and Industry, is to come before a Westminster Magistrates' Court today, writes Our Banking Correspondent.

Mr Collier, who was forced to resign as a director of Morgan Grenfell Securities last November for breaking house rules on share dealing, was at the centre of the first in a series of scandals which shook the City near the end of last year. His is the first case to be brought by the DTI.

The hearing will be closely watched by politicians and the City as a test of the government's measures against insider dealing. The maximum punishment for insider dealing is two years' imprisonment.

Both Mr Collier and the DTI are expected to ask for a committal for trial, with the case probably moving to the Old Bailey.

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GILT-EDGED

A more powerful threat to the gilts market would develop if the international

Stephen Lew
The author is director
Economics Research
Phillips & Drew

Timothy Holt: "Best colored" Sutherland that

of at Sutherland's shareholders will be hoping that Mr H will be able to continue working the kind of magic on

[REDACTED]

It is buying John Panton, company based in the north west of England which provides engineering design services to the nuclear, aerospace and defence industries, and Engineering Support Services, a technical publications company which specializes in foreign language translation.

Year-end figures for Questel, showing a margin rise in profits from £1 million to £1.1 million, lifted shares 32p to a new peak of 232p.

Haywood Williams, a quoted company, has made an agreed £21.2 million offer for Thermax, worth 182p a share which is being recommended by the Thermax board.

Heywood already
acceptances from share-
ers representing 43 per cent
the Thermax share cap-
Thermax shares gained
last week to 181p.

Carol Leon

- Pre-tax profit up by 18.2%
- Earnings per share up by 29.1%

An extract from The Plessey Company's unaudited consolidated accounts

	39 weeks ended 26 Dec. 1986 £m	39 weeks ended 27 Dec. 1985 £m
Turnover	1,024.9	1,008.1
Operating profit	119.9	106.7
Profit before taxation	132.5	112.1
Earnings per share (Before extraordinary items)	11.52p	8.92p

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Mud in your eye

The call for flexible drinking hours — one of the most pre-emptive subjects to hit the brewing sector in recent times — looks set to become an all-party election issue. Just a couple of weeks after the Private Member's Bill calling for longer pub opening hours in England and Wales was talked out of Parliament, I hear that the issue is about to rear its head again as an item in the election manifestos of both the Labour and Alliance parties. City drinks guru Victor MacColl, of Kleinwort Greaveson, the broker, tells me he has had "indications" of this from both opposition parties. "It would be popular with the electorate and is also a means of embarrassing the Government," says Victor. He, for one, is clearly in favour of such a move. He likes to believe that in his native Scotland, where they introduced flexi-hours in 1974, the number of drink-related offences fell by 25 per cent that year.



Bears skinned

With the stock market rising ever higher, the bears among brokers have not had an easy time lately. And I hear that they even came a cropper at the annual investment analysts' ball. Amid the revelry at London's Grosvenor House Hotel, they lost out in the sweepstakes over the length of the speech made by Ian Vallance, the 43-year-old whiz-kid chief executive of British Telecom. After Sir Kenneth Berrill's 9½ minutes last year, the average bet was for around 10 minutes. But, egged on by the bulls in the audience, Vallance kept going for 16 mins 27 secs. Aware of the now traditional sweepstakes, Vallance had even rigged up an electronic device to announce the precise length of his speech the instant he sat down.

Multiple birth

A man accompanied by his heavily pregnant wife and a young child appeared in the City offices of a stockbrokering firm last week, angrily waving a letter from Price Waterhouse, the accountants. The letter explained that he had not been allocated any British Airways shares because he was suspected of being a multiple applicant. In his other hand, he was clutching no fewer than nine birth certificates — belonging to his children. "He did look a bit odd," said a spokesman for the broker, "but we told him there was nothing we could do and advised him to send photo-copies of the birth certificates next time he applies for shares."

Overheard in a City wine bar: "He goes around pretending he's a good Christian. But I happen to know he won't let his wife have a credit card."

Life's work

David Jackson, the Akroyd debtware market maker — now part of Warburg Securities — assures me that there is "nothing sinister" about his departure from the firm "some time within the next three months", after 30 years. "I've decided to retire," he says, even though he is still only 48 years old. "I have no plans whatsoever. For the moment I just want to think things through and then perhaps I will find something else to do." He must be a wealthy man.

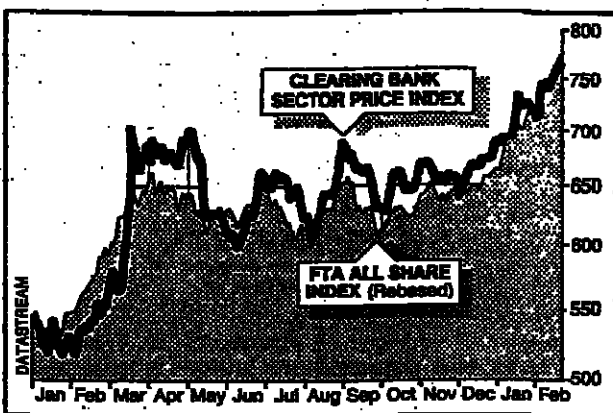
Rambo KO

Shares in Cannon, the American film and cinema group run by Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus, fell sharply on Wall Street at the tail end of last week after a disappointing debut in the US by its new Sylvester Stallone film, *Over the Top*. The film, about arm wrestling, cost \$25 million to make but after its first four days — at 2,000 cinemas across the country — takings grossed a disappointing \$5 million. Cannon ran into financial difficulties last December after buying Screen Entertainment, the British cinema chain, from the Australian Alan Bond for £175 million. It was rescued by Warner, the Hollywood film group, but this latest upset has seen its shares slide more than \$2 in two days to less than \$8 each.

Carol Leonard

ANALYSIS

Will NatWest break the billion barrier?



Estimates for 1986 clearing bank pretax profits* and earnings per share (pence)

	1985 actual result	1986 estimate	1985 actual result	1986 estimate
Barclays	854	899	551	625
Phillips & Drew	910	955	571	625
BNM	910	955	571	625
Morgan Grenfell	910	955	571	625
Strategic Finance	910	955	571	625

despite the warnings by the Bank of England against too much consumer credit. The worrying side of the domestic business is still the growth of bad debts. Barclays revealed the price of lending too fast in its last results. A rising domestic bad debt level led the bank to cut back new lending in the first half of 1986 which, in turn, put a sharp brake on the bank's profits. Its second-half performance is likely to have been better because of a resumption in lending but the full year result will have suffered.

Barclays has some special problems. Its Barclaycard operation is a far larger slice of its overall business than Access is to any of the other banks. A profit from Barclaycard of some £100 million seems possible but the rising bad debt experience on credit cards will inevitably hit Barclays harder than other banks.

The picture is not all bleak. While provisions on domestic credit are rising, corporate bad debt is now falling after several years of heavy provisioning in this area. According to Tim Clarke of Scrimgeour Vickers, the corporate provisions banks are now able to write back into their books outweighing the rising need for personal banking provisions.

But the market will be most anxiously looking to the re-

sults for answers to the two big questions the banks have faced over recent months. The first is: will NatWest be the first clearer to reach £1 billion pretax? Analysts cannot agree.

No one doubts that NatWest has the ability. The question is simply whether it will choose to show it — and risk public opprobrium for making so much money — or stay discreetly below £1 billion and lose the kudos of being the first there. Either way, the bank is likely to remain a favourite with the stock-market.

The second question is whether a Midland rights issue is imminent. All the signs are that it needs one. It wants to strengthen its capital ratios, it is now in a phase of expansion and it cannot tap the perpetual floating rate note market for primary capital funds.

The results may give a much needed hint about this, for until something is known, stockbrokers are likely to be hesitant in recommending Midland shares. There is an increasingly bullish feeling in the market about the bank under Sir Christopher "Kit" McMahon, its new chief executive, who is soon also to be chairman. In terms of share price it is likely to be the best of the pack this time, with more than 90p, and its success in domestic markets has won it friends.

There is, indeed, a more bullish approach to the sector as a whole among many analysts who believe that share values could rise sharply this year. Most of the fundamentals look good for the clearer. But there are some potential trouble spots — such as the Third World debt situation, which seems to be deteriorating.

Many brokers believe the banks will not prove very good value unless the shares drop back a bit after the results. Individual banks will, however, need careful watching. If Lloyds came back to bid successfully for Standard Chartered, for example, its share price could well suffer over the short to medium term.

Barclays' troubles early last year, however, were probably temporary and the bank should start performing better this year. For the first time in a long time, it may become a popular stock.

Richard Thomson

Banking Correspondent

Brazilian debt action triggers fresh crisis

Brazil's financial plight has raised new fears among ministers about the rescheduling of the global debt crisis during a trying period when industrial nations are struggling to find ways to sustain economic growth.

One by one over the last several weeks, the Latin debtors have sent out distress signals which have shattered the complacency of international bankers. There are calls for a new strategy to find a lasting solution to Latin America's \$380 billion (£248.7 billion) debt burden. Economists warned that a chain reaction of debt moratoriums would undermine the dollar.

Brazil, which has a total foreign debt of \$108 billion, triggered the latest crisis when it said it would suspend payments to banks to preserve shrinking hard currency reserves. Ecuador, once the model of the West's debt strategy, confirmed that it had missed a \$36 million interest payment and would seek to reschedule much of its \$8.2 billion debt at lower interest rates.

There were reports that Mexico, which started the debt crisis in 1982 by suspending payments on its \$98 billion debt, would follow Brazil's lead and declare another moratorium. These were later denied by the finance ministry in Mexico City.

Argentina threatened last Friday to suspend payments of its \$53 billion debt if it does not receive new commercial bank credits. Venezuela, Chile, and Peru are all negotiating with their creditor banks for more lenient terms.

Mr Paul Volcker, the US Federal Reserve Board chairman, last week echoed the views of many officials when he told Congress that



James Baker in Paris yesterday for Group of Seven talks

"management of the debt problems of Latin America and some other developing countries is again at a critical stage." The system has "bogged down," Mr Volcker says.

Adding to the concern were remarks by Senator Charles McNamara, the Foreign Minister of Uruguay who chairs the Caribbean Group of debtor nations. He said debtor nations feared there would be a new increase in world interest rates which would wipe out their hard-won gains.

"The debt problem is extremely volatile. Ecuador's present situation was unthinkable just six months ago, and what is happening to Brazil was unthinkable three months ago," Senator McNamara said.

Although there have been success stories since 1982, debtor nations continue to lurch from one crisis to another with no long-term solution in sight.

The \$25 billion debt proposal unveiled in October 1985 by the US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker who was in Paris at the weekend for the Group of Seven finance ministers' meet-

ing, has not worked. An alternative solution proposed by Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey to cancel part of the debt has been rejected by banks and governments.

Mr Baker's proposal was aimed at the 15 most heavily indebted nations which would receive new funds if they agreed to follow growth-oriented economic policies. Critics said the programme stalled out because it would add to the region's already enormous debt, not reduce it.

The latest signs of trouble will put renewed pressure on finance ministers and central bankers when they meet in April for the interim session of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Jorge Castaneda, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment, said any lasting solution must break the current cycle. "Whenever countries achieve any significant growth, they immediately fall back into debt crises. The new Brazilian crisis is confirmation of this," he said. Last year, Brazil experienced a surge in growth which resulted in increased imports, lower exports, and sharply depleted foreign exchange reserves to pay its debt.

The World Bank sounded a warning in a report last week that the challenge facing the industrial world is to create conditions for growth-oriented adjustment in developing countries which will erase the huge imbalances caused by the recent US trade deficit and the surplus of other nations. The combined current debt of the developing world has risen to a record \$1,080 billion.

Bailey Morris

APPOINTMENTS

Jardine Insurance Brokers India: Mr Alberto Cardero di Montezemolo is managing director.

Royal Life Holdings: Mr William Sculman becomes managing director on May 1.

Manor: Mr A Blakesley is group managing director. Mr C Bell becomes managing director, northern division. Mr R McMaster managing director, Scottish division. Mr J Pearson treasury services director. Mr M Macdonald investment director. Mr T Wilkie corporate finance director.

Brown Shipley Insurance Group Management: Mr Jean Adam joins the board. Mr David Wills becomes a

director. Brown Shipley & Co and managing director, Brown Shipley Developments.

Harris Queensway: Mr Hugh Parker joins the board as a non-executive director. British Syphon Industries: Mr Hugh Hayes has become divisional managing director, manufacturing.

Carlton Communications: Dr Yeshwant Kamath becomes chief executive officer. Carlton Electronics and Abekas Video Systems. He also joins the boards of Abekas Video Systems and Abekas Cox.

NMC Investments: Mr Frank Hayes and Mr Crispin Barker have become directors. Walter Lawrence Project

Management: Mr Tim Linton is now a director.

Britannia Security Group: Mr Kevin Watters becomes group finance director.

McKechie: Mr Richard Smith has become managing director, Worcester Parsons.

Mayflower Holdings/Mayflower Group: Mrs C Kuan has joined both boards.

Compass Vending: Mr Granville Ainley takes the new position of operations director.

C.F. Taylor (Metalworkers): Mr Adrian Williams becomes sales and marketing director on March 1.

Senior Secretaries Group: Miss Paula Townsend has been made finance director.

COMMENT

Dear money albatross round Britain's neck

Continuing high interest rates are now the greatest single barrier to that spurt of innovation and expansion by firms that is now desperately needed in Britain. Dear money multiplies risk and shrinks investment horizons from the long to the short-term.

Yet, while the Government still hopes for lower interest rates, that has been abandoned as a prime objective of policy. It is not hard to see why. Sir Geoffrey Howe, as Chancellor, saw low interest rates as a prime gain from the 1981 Budget and the medium-term financial strategy. The reward was snatched away because the United States had set a different course. The strong dollar enforced high interest rates on other countries. Even when US interest rates and the dollar subsided, Treasury attempts to achieve step reductions in British rates fell apart in the foreign exchange markets. The Treasury has lost heart.

If Nigel Lawson was looking to the weekend's meetings of finance ministers in Paris to underwrite another attempt to lower British money costs, he will have returned little surer than before. Japan's half point cut in its discount rate was not primarily intended as the first move in a new international round. And the greater certainty brought by the three way currency agreement, which might otherwise have smoothed the path for more cuts, was negated offstage by Brazil's President Sarney, whose moratorium on commercial debt servicing did nothing to promote dollar deposits with American banks.

At least there was nothing here to threaten the by now traditional Budget time cut in bank base rates, or even an earlier curtain-raiser on the back of the sudden improvement in money numbers and the public sector borrowing requirement. The Bank of England's semi-public caution in advance of the Paris meetings underlines, however, that apart from the seasonal spring festivities (which so often leave a hangover later on) Britain remains primarily a follower of interest rate cuts.

That might seem reasonable and logical if British interest rates were in line with those of other leading industrial countries. But that is far from the case. Long-term rates in Britain are 3 percentage points higher than the average for the other five countries signing the Paris communiqué. British short-term interest rates are 5 points higher.

There can be few greater threats to the long-term competitiveness of industry than a prolonged continuation of this differential. Yet there is nothing in current official thinking, not least over the coming Budget, to suggest we are grappling with the interest rate penalty. If this is to change, policymakers

must first ask themselves why foreign exchange markets — which are the arbiters — demand this interest premium on sterling? There are three feasible answers: the pound is basically overvalued; sterling carries an uncertainty discount because its role in speculative currency markets is out of line with its economic importance; or dealers still have little faith in Britain's economic management.

Sterling rises and falls with oil prices, which hardly suggests it is on a one-way street. Fixing sterling within the European Monetary System is certainly promoted in part because greater certainty might be worth a point or more off the interest rate premium. But it is hard to escape the conclusion that currency dealers are perennially suspicious of Britain's commitment to sound money.

This scepticism stems principally from the chronic tendency of money supply to burst its targets, and for the Chancellor to fudge the targets to suit the moment. Increasingly, gnomes from Moorgate to Manhattan see the combination of high earnings increases, booming credit and consumer spending and a deteriorating trade balance as evidence that the inflation differential between Britain and the three top economies is more likely to widen than narrow further. At least Mr Lawson's fiscal policy has inspired confidence. Now that is coming under sharper scrutiny.

Professor Alan Budd and Geoffrey Dicks of the London Business School in their latest Economic Viewpoint, suggest that while the public sector borrowing requirement has followed an impeccable downward path, the fiscal deficit (adjusted among other things for asset sales) rose as a proportion of national output between 1982-83 and 1984-85 and again in the current year. Moreover, when adjusted for the economic cycle (including current buoyant tax revenues) fiscal policy is again becoming lax. This impression will surely be reinforced if the Chancellor stands up on Budget day to forecast a larger PSBR in 1987-88 than that achieved in 1986-87.

The gnomes are as keen as the Chancellor on boosting the Government's electoral prospects, so they will not wag their fingers too severely. Given the history of suspicion, however, they will note that fiscal policy is no longer anti-inflationary or buttressing weak monetary control. And they will regrettably conclude that continued high interest rates are essential.

Graham Searjeant

Financial Editor

Consolidated income after financial items in 1986 amounted to SEK 845 million, compared with SEK 911 m in 1985. Income after nonrecurring items totaled SEK 1,005 m (1985: 907 m).

The Board of Directors has proposed an increase in dividends per share, from SEK 4 last year to SEK 4.50.

Group investments in property, plant and equipment amounted to approximately SEK 1,370 m (1,208 m).

AGA Group Preliminary results for 1986.

Consolidated sales and income, as per preliminary financial report, SEK m

	1986	1985
Sales	9,315	9,755
Operating expenses, etc	-7,838	-8,149
Normal depreciation	-557	-537
Operating income	920	1,069
Dividends, etc	41	25
Net interest items	-78	-193
Exchange rate adjustments	-38	10
Income after financial items	845	911
Nonrecurring items	160	-4
Income before year-end provisions and tax	1,005	907

Operations, SEK m

	1986	1985
Gas Operations		
Sales	4,856	4,687
Operating income	581	707
Income after financial items	550	648
Frigoscandia		
Sales	1,412	1,642
Operating income	150	130
Income after financial items	131	116
Uddeholm Tooling/ASSAB		
Sales	2,031	2,379
Operating income	121	156
Income after financial items	109	127
Power		
Sales	1,053	1,045
Operating income	115	118
Income after financial items	82	50

AGA Group sales in 1986, according to the preliminary financial report for the year, amounted to SEK 9,315 m, compared with SEK 9,755 m in 1985. Consolidated operating income after normal depreciation totaled SEK 920 m (1,069 m) and income after financial items was SEK 845 m (911 m). Two large companies, Frigoscandia AB, a former subsidiary of Frigoscandia, and Stainless Bar AB, formerly a part of Uddeholm Tooling, were sold during the year. The divestments reduced Group sales by approximately SEK 600 m and operating income by SEK 5 m.

Income from Gas Operations declined in 1986, partly because of a drop of 16 percent in the average exchange rate for U.S. dollars from 1985 to 1986. The decline in the value of the dollar also had negative effects on Latin American currencies. Weak industrial development in Mexico, the U.S. and Finland, as well as intensified competition in Scandinavia and other markets, also had negative effects on Gas Operations. Income from gas distribution companies acquired during the year in the U.S. and Norway was negligible. Consolidated income for the year was also charged with sharply increased costs for investments in fixed assets, product development and marketing. The combined net effect of these factors was reduced profit margins from Gas Operations.

Various measures were implemented during 1986 to strengthen AGA's positions. Investments in property, plant and equipment for Gas Operations rose from SEK 922 m in 1985 to SEK 1,080 m last year and gas distribution companies were acquired in the United States and Norway. Furthermore, in the beginning of 1987, AGA and ESAB formed a jointly owned manufacturing company, Gas Control Equipment, for gas welding products.

Around year-end, AGA acquired close to 100 percent of all shares in Mjäl Romanhöller NV, a Dutch listed company which is one of Europe's leading producers of carbon dioxide. The results of the Romanhöller

Group are not included in AGA's consolidated accounts for 1986. As announced earlier, AGA has terminated its long-standing cooperation agreement with L'Air Liquide in jointly owned gas companies in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Effective January 1, 1987, AGA assumed full ownership of the Dutch and German companies and L'Air Liquide of the companies in Belgium and Luxembourg. At the same time, 25 percent of the German operations was transferred to L'Air Liquide. The acquisition of Romanhöller and the termination of the cooperation with L'Air Liquide have strengthened AGA's position in Europe.

AGA also reached a technology agreement with Nippon Sanso, a major Japanese gas company, near the end of 1986. According to the terms of the agreement, AGA will gain access to Nippon Sanso's technology for production, utilization and marketing of highly purified gases and equipment for the electronics industry.

Frigoscandia noted favorable business development during the year, especially for its freezer operations. A small cold storage company in Great Britain was acquired in July and, in December, Frigoscandia strengthened its freezer operations through the acquisition of Sten Associates Inc. of the U.S. Sales and income figures for Sten Associates in 1986 are not included in AGA's consolidated accounts for the year.

Uddeholm Tooling/ASSAB reported lower income in 1986. The decline was due partly to the reduced rate of exchange for U.S. dollars and generally weaker business trends in important markets. Comprehensive structural changes and investments are now being made throughout the Uddeholm Tooling Group. For instance, Uddeholm will supply Componenta Kista with metallurgical products from mid 1987, which will increase capacity utilization at the Hagfors mill.

Favorable business development was noted for Power Operations during 1986. The 1985 and 1986 figures for Power are not completely comparable because of the sale in July of several large power plants to a new Swedish power production company owned mainly by a consortium of insurance companies and pension institutes. Uddeholm Kraft AB, the AGA Group's power company, will continue to manage the distribution of power purchased from the consortium's production company. The reduction in operating income from this agreement will be offset by an improvement in net interest items. AGA has the option to repurchase the power plants after 1987.

During the summer, an offer was made to the shareholders of AB Tresor, an AGA subsidiary, to acquire the company's convertible debentures in AGA, which were later converted to AGA shares. In parallel, AGA purchased the remaining Tresor shares and has now requested compulsory redemption of all outstanding shares.

Nonrecurring income during 1986 exceeded SEK 400 m, including capital gains from the sale of AGA's power plants and the Tresor transaction. Nonrecurring expense included a direct write-off of SEK 175 m pertaining to consolidated goodwill arising from companies acquired in 1986 and earlier. In addition, SEK 70 m was allocated for structural changes and previous commitments within Uddeholm. According to preliminary figures, net nonrecurring items yielded a surplus of SEK 160 m, consolidated income before year-end provisions and tax thus amounted to SEK 1,005 m.

Income per share after full tax amounted to SEK 10.50, based on preliminary figures for the year. Corresponding income in 1985, calculated after full conversion of then outstanding debentures, totaled SEK 11.20. The corresponding calculation of income per share after tax paid yielded SEK 13.20 (14.80). The total number of AGA shares at year-end was 47,233,552. The Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend per share of SEK 4.50, compared with SEK 4 last year.

The official financial report for 1986 will be released on March 25 and the Annual General Meeting will be held on May 26.

Lidingö, Sweden, February 10, 1987.
AGA AKTIEBOLAG, Board of Directors.

AGA

AGA AB, S-18181 Lidingö, Sweden.
AGA shares are listed on the stock exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, London, Tokyo, Zurich, Basel, Geneva and are sold in the USA via ADR-deposits.

HORIZONS

A guide to
career choiceSurviving the Basil Fawlty
image down at the inn

"When I go on holiday I rent an apartment. I wouldn't dream of staying at a hotel." Strange words from a person whose livelihood depends on the hotel industry, but I could appreciate Mike's point. For a hotel manager, staying at a hotel — even if it is not your own — is the equivalent of a busman's holiday, and at vacation time you do not want to be reminded of your workplace. A complete break is required.

For hotel management can be a stressful occupation, with long and irregular hours — yet all the time you have to remain unflustered, dealing with problems the moment they arise and treating even the most impossible guest with tact and courtesy. It is certainly no vacation for a Basil Fawlty.

The responsibilities of the job depend very much on the size and nature of the hotel. If it is a small affair — and the majority of hotels and guest houses have fewer than 25 rooms — the manager will be much involved in the day-to-day running of the organization. In a large hotel, on the other hand, his (or her) role is largely that of co-ordinator, planner, and trouble-shooter.

The four-star hotel that Mike manages has 100 bedrooms, so clearly he falls into the latter category. His main task is identified as fostering a good image for the hotel, ensuring that high standards of service are maintained, making certain that all statutory obligations are adhered to, and also identifying and projecting business demand.

Good esprit de corps
has been built up

"But at the top of the tree I put motivating and training staff," he says. That is not as easy as it may sound, given the fact that nearly half his work force is made up of part-timers and casuals. Moreover, the hotel and catering business has a reputation for a high turnover of staff. In the case of Mike's hotel, it amounts to 50 per cent annually, though he insists this figure is a good deal better than the norm, and is accounted for largely by part-time and casual staff who tend to be short-term anyway. His full-time staff, who form the backbone of the operation, tend to stay for years, which suggests that Mike has succeeded in establishing a good esprit de corps.

However, he modestly refuses to take all the credit, emphasizing that in hotel work — as in any service operation — teamwork is crucial. His management team consists of three assistant managers, as well as eight key members of his staff or heads of department. These are the head chef, the restaurant manager, the conference and banqueting manager, the housekeeper, the financial controller,

The realities of hotel
management are
far removed from
television comedy,
and courtesy and
commonsense
rank high for the trainee,
says Roger Jones

the head porter and the sales manager. Larger hotels might have up to a dozen such people.

Letting rooms is the principal source of income for a hotel, and one needs to aim for a high occupancy rate in order to survive. Hence the complicated system of discounted rates for companies, tour groups and weekenders. As the airline industry, you are selling space. "If a room remains empty for a night the revenue you have lost is for ever," Mike reflected sadly.

That is where Clare, the sales manager comes in. The hotel business is especially prone to peaks and troughs and she sees increasing business during slack periods as an important aspect of her job. Her work is made easier by the fact that she is one of a nationwide marketing team, and she in turn is involved in promoting the interests of the group rather than just one hotel.

Although the marketing team put together an annual marketing plan, the key to success is to be prepared for any eventuality and stay flexible. Last year the slump in American tourists spelt disaster for many hoteliers, and Clare was kept busy drumming up extra business in the shape of conferences and special rate bookings in order to compensate for the shortfall.

How does one get into the hotel industry? Nowadays, employers set great store by training, but this was not always the case. Mike is one of the "old school" of general managers who rose from the ranks, learning through experience. He is fortunate in that he joined the Thistle Group in its early days and has been able to grow with the company.

Clare represents the new generation of hotel executives. She did a two-year hotel management course and spent some time involved in the day-to-day running of a hotel. But soon she found that marketing was more to her taste and opted for a change of direction.

The Hotel and Catering Industries Training Board can provide useful advice on the training requirements of the industry. As a rule of thumb, would-

be hotel managers need to follow a two-year BTEC Certificate course or — better still — aim for a BTEC Higher Diploma, which generally works out at three years on a sandwich basis. Five GCE passes (including one at A level) are required for admission to the latter.

Another qualification is provided by the Hotel Catering and Institutional Management Association, which sets a two-stage examination. Part A has a broadly-based syllabus, taken on a part-time or block release basis over two years. Part B, however, can also be studied on a one year, full-time basis, while part-time study takes two years and block release, three. Study by correspondence is another route to the association's exams.

In addition there are degree courses at a number of polytechnics and universities, as well as post-graduate diploma courses at the polytechnics of Manchester and Plymouth for people who have qualified in other disciplines.

After qualifying, there are a number of options open to you in clubs as well as hotels. Also, if you have sufficient capital, you could branch out on your own. One much-favoured path is to join a big hotel group, and several of these now have management development schemes.

Thistle, for example, take on about a dozen graduates from hotel management courses a year and put them through a training year in one or more of their 30

Dozen graduates a year
on Thistle course

establishments. During this period they gain first-hand experience of all aspects of the hotel business and by the end of this time a trainee should be ready to take up a post as shift leader or assistant to one of the key managers.

Both Mike and Clare give the impression of enjoying their work, which offers stimulus and variety. Nowadays, general managers in the Thistle Group enjoy considerable autonomy and Mike clearly relishes being king of his castle despite the added challenges it brings.

He is a committed company man who doesn't mind having to work at times when his counterparts in other professions are relaxing. For instance, he is able to indulge his passion for golf at times when nine-to-fivers are in their offices and the links are practically deserted.

The Hotel and Catering Industries Training Board (412 0235) and the Hotel, Catering, and Institutional Management Association is 672 4251.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

St. John's College

(with Cranmer Hall)

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
is seeking to appoint a

PRINCIPAL

from April, 1988 upon the retirement of
Miss D. Ruth Etchells.

St. John's College is a constituent College of the University of Durham, and an independent Anglican foundation within the evangelical tradition. College comprises two mixed halls: St. John's Hall providing for about 220 under and postgraduate students, and Cranmer Hall providing for about 85 students training for ministry. Cranmer Hall was the first Anglican College to offer joint training for men and women.

The Principal is responsible to the College Council for all aspects of College Life, assisted by three Senior Staff and a full-time staff of 8 academic and 14 administrative/support staff as well as part-time tutors.

Full details are available from the Principal's Secretary, St. John's College, Durham, DH1 3RL. The closing date for applications which should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of Council is 30th April, 1987.

CARDIFF
BUSINESS SCHOOL
TWO LECTURERS
in
ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCESalary: £8,020 - £15,700 per annum
(under review)

Requests (quoting Ref. E52) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA.

Closing date: 19 March 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
APPOINTMENT OF
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

King's College London is seeking to appoint a Dean of the College from a date to be agreed. By Statute the Dean must be an ordained minister of the Church of England. The salary will be subject to negotiation.

Applications must be sent not later than Friday 20 March 1987 to the Principal, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
& APPLIED SCIENCESENIOR RESEARCH
ASSISTANT
in
Computer Control of
Power Systems

Applications are invited from graduate in electrical engineering or a related discipline for the above post which is tenable from as soon as possible until 31st December 1988. The successful applicant will join a well-established research team in the field of computer control of electrical power systems under the leadership of Professor M.J.H. Sterling and will be expected to design and implement novel algorithms for the real time monitoring, control, planning and optimisation of both transmission and distribution systems.

Preference will be given to applicants holding a higher degree or with equivalent experience and the initial salary will be on scale 1A up to £11,827 (under review).

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent (quoting reference SC1) by 13 March 1987 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SECRETARY TO
THE DELEGATES

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary which becomes vacant on 1 October 1978 on the retirement of the present holder.

The Secretary is the chief officer of the examining board and is responsible to the Delegates for the conduct of its GCE examinations and allied activities, including GCSE. Applicants should have experience in the educational system at secondary or higher levels; administrative experience would be an advantage. The salary is on the University's academic-related Scale IV, currently in the range £19,010 to £25,940.

Full details, with an application form (to be returned by Tuesday 24 March), may be obtained from

The Chairman, University of Oxford.
Delegacy of Local Examinations,
Ewert Place, Summertown,
Oxford, OX2 7BZ.
Telephone Oxford (0865) 515928.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES
Lecturer in English as
a Foreign Language

The University seeks to appoint a Lecturer in English as a Foreign Language. The main tasks will be to organise and provide English Language tuition and assistance to overseas students during the academic session and to direct an intensive pre-session course in September. The successful candidate will be expected to have had appropriate teaching experience and have academic qualifications in TEFL or Applied Linguistics.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 16th March, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1092.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL
LECTURESHIP IN
ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Accounting to commence on 1 October 1987 or such earlier date as may be arranged.

Candidates should have a good degree in accounting or a related subject and teaching experience in accounting. An accounting qualification and/or professional experience will be an advantage. Applicants are invited from any specialist area of accounting or finance, as the University offers a wide range of optional subjects within the accounting programme.

Salary scale: £8,020 - £15,700 per annum (under review) plus USS benefits. Applications (6 copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 31 March 1987 to The Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Department of Physics
Post-Doctoral Research
Associate

Applications are invited for a three-year appointment as post-doctoral research associate in collaboration with Professor L. Eaves, Dr P C Main and Dr J R Owens-Bradley. The project will investigate the electrical transport properties of low-dimensional semiconducting structures at low temperatures (down to 20 mK) and high magnetic fields.

The post is funded by SERC and is tenable from 1st April 1987 at a commencing salary of £9,000 (under review) on the Research 1A scale. Further details are obtainable from Professor L. Eaves, Department of Physics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER
IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for the above post. The University runs a recognised degree course in Accounting and Financial Management. The person appointed will be a qualified accountant with a good first degree. Salary according to age and experience. USS. Closing date for applications: 20th March, 1987. Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham, MK18 1EG.

LADY MARGARET
HALL
OXFORDSUSETTE TAYLOR
TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP

Value £1,000, tenable for one year from October 1987 for travel outside the United Kingdom. Open to graduates of any University in any branch of study, of postdoctoral standing, or the equivalent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford OX2 6QA. Closing date for applications 24th April 1987.

FELLOWSHIPS

Oxford

Templeton College teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in Management Studies at the University of Oxford and specialises in the development of executives in small groups, particularly for very senior positions.

The College invites applications for TWO FELLOWSHIPS IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES. One in Corporate Strategy/International Business, the other in Information Management. Experience in the design, marketing and direction of executive programmes would be a particular advantage.

Fellows are members of the University's Faculty of Social Studies and remunerated on the usual Oxford scales.

For details contact the President's Secretary Tel (0865) 735422 Telex 83147 atn TEMCOL. Telecopier (0865) 736374.



'O' LEVELS

DAVID GAME COLLEGES

GCE 'O' & 'A' LEVELS
Intensive Courses for June Exams;
1 Year Courses from July/Sept;
Easter Holiday Courses;
Also: Business Courses (CISA, ABE, IOM, IOB);
Computing (Full/Part-Time, even);
Secretarial (Full-Time & Refreshers, day or even);
Hotel & Catering Man. Cert & Dip (AHMA).
College accommodation available.
88 Old Brompton Rd, SW7 & 209 Tott. Cl. Rd, W1
Tel: 01 584 5097/5818 & 580 6043

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ST. MARY'S
SCHOOL
WANTAGE,
Oxon. OX12 8BZ.

Anglican boarding school for
300 girls aged 11-18.

SCHOOL CHAPLAIN

required for September 1987.
The post is resident, and a family
house is provided.

Further details may be obtained
from the Headmistress. Applications,
with full C.V. and the
names of 3 referees, should be
received by 9th March at the
latest.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
LONDON
RESEARCH
ASSISTANT

A post for a Research Assistant with a knowledge of programming and some background in phonetics/linguistics/signal processing/speech perception is available for work in the field of speech analysis, synthesis and recognition. The post is funded as part of the Alvey initiative in information technology and forms part of a group constituted with partners at GEC Hirst Research Centre, Plessey (Roke Manor), the Department of Electrical Engineering, Imperial College, and Leeds University. The present project will end on June 30 1988. Postgraduate qualifications in the general area would be an advantage; encouragement to work for a higher degree would be given. Starting salary up to £13,183 inclusive of London Weighting.

Application to Professor A. J. Fourcin, Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, UCL, Wolfson House, 4 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HE.

WORCESTER COLLEGE,
OXFORDHawthornden Fellowship in
English Literature

The College intends to elect to the Hawthornden Official Tutorial Fellowship in English Literature from 1 October 1987. The appointment will be in the field of 19th and 20th century literature, but the successful candidate will also be expected to teach literature of the 18th century. The title of University Lecturer (C.J.L.F.) may be conferred on the holder of the post.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the college Secretary, Worcester College, Oxford, OX1 2HB. Completed forms should reach her by 5 April, 1987.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
(University of London)Secretary to the
Council of Governors

The Secretary is the Chief Administrative Officer of the College. Applications are invited for the appointment from those who have had experience in senior administrative posts covering a wide spectrum of activity including finance.

The appointment will carry an initial salary of not less than £20,402 per annum within Grade IV University Salary Scales (pay award pending). Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London E1 2AD.

Applications with full Curriculum Vitae, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to The Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College by Monday 16th March 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL
STUDIES

Applications are invited from native speakers of Chinese for a Tutorship in Business Chinese. The appointment will date from 1 October 1987 for a period of two years. The salary will be at the rate of £8,520 per annum (under review).

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than: Monday, 16 March 1987 to the Registrar and Secretary, University of Durham, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE, OXFORD
DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN
SERVICE PROGRAMME

The Foreign Service Programme is a course of study of relevance to the training of diplomats and the Director is required to run the programme beginning in October 1987. Salaried according to age and qualifications on the university lecturer or reader scale. Details of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, Committee for Queen Elizabeth House, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, to whom applications (ten typed copies or one from overseas candidates) should be sent by 7 March.

CARDIFF
BUSINESS SCHOOL
LECTURER
in
MARKETINGSalary: £8020 - £15700 per annum
(under review)

Requests (quoting Ref. E50) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA.

Closing Date: 12 March 1987.

PROFESSORSHIP OF
LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the Professorship of Linguistic Science which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor F.R. Palmer, FBA on 30 September 1987. The appointment will be made from a date to be agreed with the successful candidate. Applicants should be scholars with an established reputation in the field of theoretical and descriptive linguistics. It is intended to create a Research Fellowship (for a fixed term of five years) in conjunction with the appointment.

Further information may be obtained from: the Registrar, Room 212, Whiteknights House, P.O. Box 217, The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AA.

The closing date for applications
is 3 March 1987.

EDUCATIONAL

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL

HMC Independent Boarding and Day Education for Boys and Girls 8-18
Requires for September 1987

HEAD OF CDT

for its thriving department which will move into a new building to be opened in September, 1987.

Full details from:

Peter Hobson, MA, Headmaster

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL
SETTLE, N. YORKSHIRE,
BD24 0DE
TEL 07292 3545

CLAYESMORE SCHOOL

Iwerne Minster, Blandford Forum,
Dorset, DT11 8LL
Coeducational, 340 pupils 13-18

Required for September 1987 an enthusiastic and experienced teacher of French, to head the teaching of the subject throughout the School to A level and Oxbridge entrance. The position of Head of French will be offered to a suitably qualified candidate. Subsidiary teaching in Spanish or German would be available. Assistance with games (boys' or girls') and C.C.F. would be an advantage. For a single person the post could be combined with that of House Tutor for which accommodation will be provided.

Own salary scale above Burnham. Applications with C.V. and names of two referees to the Headmaster by 7th March.



BEDALES SCHOOL
PETERSFIELD,
HAMPSHIRE GU32 2DG.

HMC Co-educational Boarding 13-18 MATHEMATICS

Graduate required for September 1987 to teach Mathematics throughout the school to Advanced level. Burnham plus, initial salary according to experience.

The Headmaster welcomes applications by letter (no forms) including curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees.

For further details please telephone the Headmaster's secretary on Petersfield: (0730) 632886.

SIBTON PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, LYMINGE, KENT

are pleased to announce that they will be interviewing applicants

for a

SCHOLARSHIP AND BURSARIES

on

SATURDAY 14th MARCH

Parents wishing to apply, whose daughters will be aged between 6 and 8 on 30th August should contact the Principal. Candidates should be of above average ability and Bursaries are offered up to £1500 per annum for boarders and £900 for day children. A Music Award will also be made.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Modern Languages

Qualified good honours graduate required for September 1987 to teach French and Spanish to Oxbridge. A and O Level/GCSE and throughout the school. Ability to contribute to extra curricular activities an added recommendation.

Salary Burnham plus with possibility of accommodation for married or unmarried candidate.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Tonbridge School, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1JP.

OUNDELE SCHOOL

Required for September 1987, a

HEAD OF ECONOMICS

to take charge of an active, flourishing

department.

Accommodation for a single or

married person is available.

Further information from and appli-

cations, including the names of two

referees, to

The Headmaster,

Oundle School, Oundle,

Peterborough PE8 4EN.

SAINT FELIX SCHOOL

Sharnbrook, North

Yorkshire

350 gts. 11-18, 100 in South

Form

Selected intake

Required for September 1987

graduate to be responsible for the

teaching of French and Spanish

to A level and Oxbridge. A and O

Level/GCSE and throughout the

school. Ability to contribute to

extra curricular activities an

added recommendation.

Salary Burnham plus with possibility

of accommodation for married or

unmarried candidate.

Applications with full curriculum

vitae and names of two referees to

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Salary Burnham plus with possibility

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unmarried candidate.

Applications with full curriculum

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Corporal Clinger can complete successful retrieving mission

£70 and had to pay a £60 fixed penalty for declaring Lake Valentina in two races at Newcastle.

ATHLETICS

Road to recognition is paved with gold for rebuffed Britons

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Lievin

Yvonne Murray and Todd Bennett chose the best way to rebuff the selectors' lack of faith in them when, having been told last week that they were not among the pre-selections for the first world indoor championships in a fortnight's time, they were impressive winners of European gold medals here yesterday.

They earned their places for Indianapolis the hard way — from the front. Murray — the best of the 3,000 metres was the best justification against rather poor competition and Bennett's attritional battle for pole position in the 400 metres against the joint favourite effectively won him the race well before the line.

Bennett came to these eighteenth European indoor championships as favourite, having won the 400 metres title in Athens two years ago and choosing to miss the championships in Madrid last year. But the pressure from having won consecutive bronze and silver medals.

And although there were only six competitors in her field, suggesting cheap medals for some, making up her full

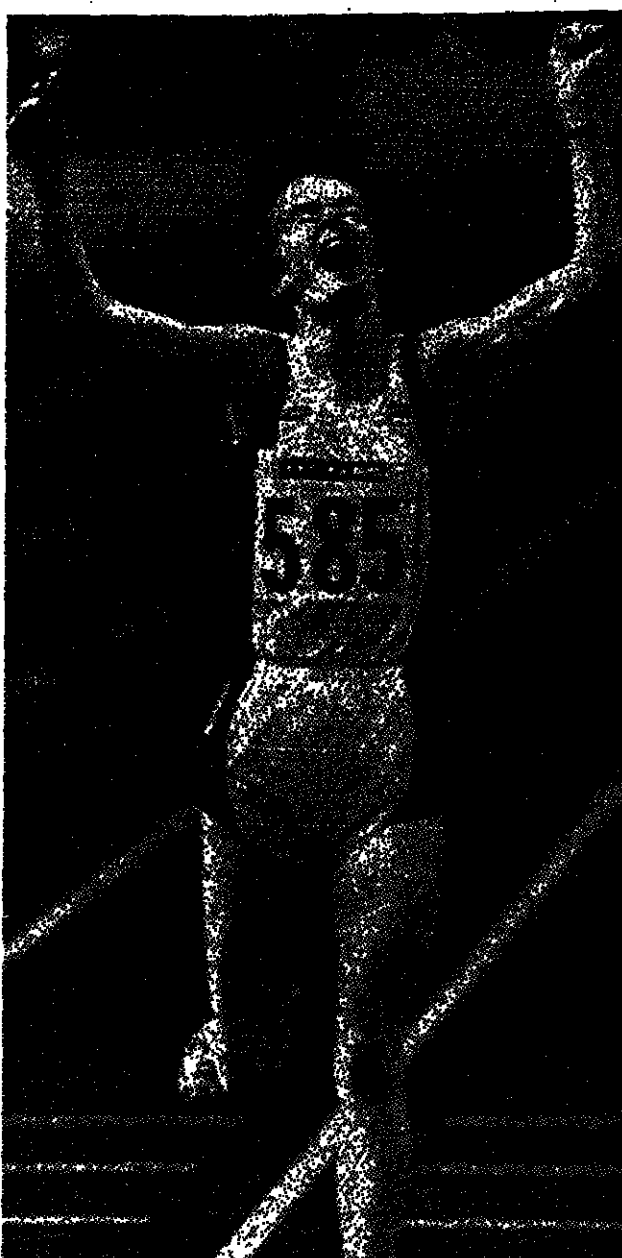
set was no fool's gold for the Scot since two of those winners, Eddy van Hulst and Brigitte Kraus, eventually second and third, had done much faster times this year.

But Murray's vindication was the way that she ran away from them after a slow kilometre in 3min 24.3sec, covered the second phase in 2:51.38 and finished 50 metres ahead in 8:46.06, the fourth-best ever indoors and 14 seconds off her previous best.

Murray echoed the opinion of many athletes about indoor competition when she said: "It didn't give me the same thrill as winning the bronze medal in Stuttgart but it's good preparation for Indianapolis."

The implication that indoor running is not the real thing was lost on Bennett and Paul Harnsworth, who won the 400 metres bronze in his first major championships. They could hardly talk for 10 minutes after the race and half an hour later Harnsworth had more trouble stepping on to the victory rostrum than he had had in coming through from last to third on the second lap.

The event is bad enough outdoors, being a prolonged sprint; but indoors the athletes



The Flying Scotsman: Murray leaving Europe in her train

RESULTS FROM LIEVIN

MEN
400m: 1. T. Bennett (GB), 1:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 1:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 1:01.00.
800m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 2:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 2:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 2:01.00.
1,500m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 4:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 4:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 4:01.00.
2,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 5:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 5:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 5:01.00.
2,500m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 6:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 6:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 6:01.00.
3,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 7:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 7:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 7:01.00.
4,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 8:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 8:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 8:01.00.
5,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 9:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 9:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 9:01.00.
6,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 10:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 10:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 10:01.00.
7,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 11:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 11:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 11:01.00.
8,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 12:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 12:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 12:01.00.
9,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 13:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 13:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 13:01.00.
10,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 14:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 14:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 14:01.00.
11,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 15:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 15:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 15:01.00.
12,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 16:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 16:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 16:01.00.
13,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 17:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 17:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 17:01.00.
14,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 18:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 18:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 18:01.00.
15,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 19:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 19:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 19:01.00.
16,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 20:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 20:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 20:01.00.
17,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 21:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 21:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 21:01.00.
18,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 22:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 22:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 22:01.00.
19,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 23:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 23:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 23:01.00.
20,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 24:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 24:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 24:01.00.
21,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 25:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 25:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 25:01.00.
22,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 26:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 26:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 26:01.00.
23,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 27:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 27:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 27:01.00.
24,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 28:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 28:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 28:01.00.
25,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 29:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 29:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 29:01.00.
26,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 30:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 30:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 30:01.00.
27,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 31:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 31:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 31:01.00.
28,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 32:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 32:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 32:01.00.
29,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 33:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 33:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 33:01.00.
30,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 34:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 34:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 34:01.00.
31,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 35:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 35:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 35:01.00.
32,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 36:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 36:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 36:01.00.
33,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 37:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 37:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 37:01.00.
34,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 38:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 38:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 38:01.00.
35,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 39:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 39:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 39:01.00.
36,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 40:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 40:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 40:01.00.
37,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 41:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 41:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 41:01.00.
38,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 42:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 42:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 42:01.00.
39,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 43:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 43:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 43:01.00.
40,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 44:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 44:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 44:01.00.
41,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 45:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 45:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 45:01.00.
42,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 46:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 46:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 46:01.00.
43,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 47:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 47:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 47:01.00.
44,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 48:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 48:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 48:01.00.
45,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 49:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 49:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 49:01.00.
46,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 50:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 50:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 50:01.00.
47,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 51:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 51:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 51:01.00.
48,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 52:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 52:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 52:01.00.
49,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 53:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 53:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 53:01.00.
50,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 54:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 54:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 54:01.00.
51,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 55:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 55:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 55:01.00.
52,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 56:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 56:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 56:01.00.
53,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 57:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 57:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 57:01.00.
54,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 58:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 58:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 58:01.00.
55,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 59:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 59:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 59:01.00.
56,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 60:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 60:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 60:01.00.
57,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 61:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 61:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 61:01.00.
58,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 62:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 62:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 62:01.00.
59,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 63:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 63:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 63:01.00.
60,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 64:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 64:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 64:01.00.
61,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 65:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 65:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 65:01.00.
62,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 66:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 66:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 66:01.00.
63,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 67:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 67:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 67:01.00.
64,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 68:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 68:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 68:01.00.
65,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 69:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 69:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 69:01.00.
66,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 70:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 70:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 70:01.00.
67,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 71:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 71:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 71:01.00.
68,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 72:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 72:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 72:01.00.
69,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 73:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 73:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 73:01.00.
70,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 74:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 74:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 74:01.00.
71,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 75:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 75:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 75:01.00.
72,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 76:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 76:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 76:01.00.
73,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 77:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 77:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 77:01.00.
74,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 78:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 78:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 78:01.00.
75,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 79:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 79:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 79:01.00.
76,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 80:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 80:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 80:01.00.
77,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 81:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 81:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 81:01.00.
78,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 82:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 82:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 82:01.00.
79,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 83:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 83:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 83:01.00.
80,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 84:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 84:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 84:01.00.
81,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 85:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 85:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 85:01.00.
82,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 86:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 86:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 86:01.00.
83,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 87:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 87:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 87:01.00.
84,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 88:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 88:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 88:01.00.
85,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 89:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 89:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 89:01.00.
86,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 90:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 90:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 90:01.00.
87,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 91:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 91:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 91:01.00.
88,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 92:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 92:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 92:01.00.
89,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 93:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 93:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 93:01.00.
90,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 94:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 94:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 94:01.00.
91,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 95:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 95:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 95:01.00.
92,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 96:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 96:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 96:01.00.
93,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 97:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 97:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 97:01.00.
94,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 98:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 98:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 98:01.00.
95,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 99:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 99:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 99:01.00.
96,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 100:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 100:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 100:01.00.
97,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 101:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 101:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 101:01.00.
98,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 102:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 102:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 102:01.00.
99,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 103:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 103:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 103:01.00.
100,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 104:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 104:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 104:01.00.
101,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 105:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 105:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 105:01.00.
102,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 106:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 106:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 106:01.00.
103,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 107:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 107:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 107:01.00.
104,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 108:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 108:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 108:01.00.
105,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 109:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 109:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 109:01.00.
106,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 110:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 110:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 110:01.00.
107,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 111:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 111:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 111:01.00.
108,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 112:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 112:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 112:01.00.
109,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 113:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 113:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 113:01.00.
110,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 114:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 114:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 114:01.00.
111,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 115:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 115:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 115:01.00.
112,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 116:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 116:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 116:01.00.
113,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 117:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 117:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 117:01.00.
114,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 118:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 118:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 118:01.00.
115,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 119:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 119:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 119:01.00.
116,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 120:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 120:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 120:01.00.
117,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 121:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 121:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 121:01.00.
118,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 122:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 122:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 122:01.00.
119,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 123:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 123:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 123:01.00.
120,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 124:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 124:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 124:01.00.
121,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 125:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 125:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 125:01.00.
122,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 126:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 126:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 126:01.00.
123,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 127:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 127:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 127:01.00.
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125,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 129:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 129:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 129:01.00.
126,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 130:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 130:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 130:01.00.
127,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 131:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 131:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 131:01.00.
128,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 132:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 132:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 132:01.00.
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131,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 135:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 135:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 135:01.00.
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134,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 138:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 138:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 138:01.00.
135,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 139:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 139:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 139:01.00.
136,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 140:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 140:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 140:01.00.
137,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 141:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 141:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 141:01.00.
138,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 142:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 142:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 142:01.00.
139,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 143:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 143:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 143:01.00.
140,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 144:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 144:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 144:01.00.
141,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 145:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 145:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 145:01.00.
142,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 146:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 146:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 146:01.00.
143,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 147:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 147:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 147:01.00.
144,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 148:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 148:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 148:01.00.
145,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 149:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 149:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 149:01.00.
146,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 150:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 150:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 150:01.00.
147,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 151:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 151:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 151:01.00.
148,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 152:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 152:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 152:01.00.
149,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 153:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 153:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 153:01.00.
150,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 154:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 154:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 154:01.00.
151,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 155:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 155:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 155:01.00.
152,000m: 1. J. Harnsworth (GB), 156:00.56; 2. P. Harnsworth (GB), 156:01.00; 3. J. Harnsworth (GB), 1

TELEVISION AND RADIO

When the boats went out



Late night line-up: The comedy trio from Hello Mum (from left) Clive Mantle, Helen Lederer and Nick Wilton (BBC2, 10.20pm)

● In 1977 when the shipbuilding industry was nationalized, 38,000 were employed in the merchant sector of which only 5,500 remain. Under the circumstances, the title *We Build Ships* (Channel 4, 10.55pm) looks like misplaced optimism. Shipbuilding has for generations been the pride of the Wear. Now the yards lie empty as the industry falls victim to foreign competition. This *Eleventh Hour* documentary looks at the deindustrialization of the workforce, and the insecurity and devastation brought about by British shipbuilding policy. There is talk of management by fear and the Government's determination to smash trades unions and divide the working class. The tone is understandably bitter but it is also elegant. The camera glides elegantly through the ghostly yards,

and the emotional tone is eloquently summarized by the Elvis Costello song, *Shipbuilding*. ● It's not as clever as it thinks it is, *Cybill* (BBC2, 9.30pm) and *Grace* (BBC2, 9.30pm) are two comedies that, however much they tend to be overlooked, are nonetheless good. *Grace* (BBC2, 9.30pm) is one of the superior American imports. This comedy-drama detective series has some of the style and glamour of the old *Burke's Law* show. The on-off relationship and constant sparring between her and Willis is at least fun, and in last week's episode the dialogue was fast and witty in a wisecracking American manner, even if the story was only so-so.

Chris Petit

Peter Daville writes: *Inside Job* (Radio 4, 7.20pm) is a lament for, and by, the conveyor belt slaves of Lancashire whose jobs carry a built-in guarantee of monotony. A loom operator says it is fairly pleasant work — compared to trench warfare. No one talks of dark satanic mills, but it can't be much fun when the work's clock seems to go backwards and you have to put anti-fungus cream between your sweaty toes because you've been standing on concrete floors all day... Radio 2 launches *Monday Movie Hour* tonight, (10pm), introduced by John Bensen. It subsumes good old *Star Sound*, and lauds the men (like great director Neil Hefi) whose music lifts good films into the category of even better films.

Out but not down: two workers from the ailing Sunderland dockyards in *Eleventh Hour's* *We Build Ships* (Ch4, 10.55pm)

BBC1

- 6.00 *Cee-fax AM*. 6.55 *Weather*. 7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. 8.40 *Junior Watchdog*. For half-term week, Lynn Faudie Wood and John Stapleton present consumer advice for children. 8.55 *Regional news and weather*. 9.00 *News and weather*. 9.05 *Day to Day*. With Robert Kilroy-Silk. 9.45 *Parent Programme*. Siblings talk about the experience of being parents of a premature baby. 10.00 *News and weather*. 10.05 *Neighbours*. (r) 10.25 *Children's BBC*. 10.30 *Play School*. 10.50 *The Wombles*. (r) 10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Hugh Dickson with a thought for the day. 11.00 *News and weather*. 11.05 *Gardener's World*. (r) 11.35 *Open Air*. News from Norwich. Includes news and weather at 12.00. 12.20 *The Tom O'Connor Roadshow*. Variety show from Aviemore. 12.55 *Regional news and weather*. 1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Martyn Lewis. 1.25 *Supersub*. Des is in for a surprise. 1.50 *Hockey Cokey*. (r) 2.05 *The Oneed Line*. James can make a fortune if he can slip the Federal blockade of Wilmington, NC, and return with a cargo of cotton. (r) 2.55 *Musical Match*. A light-hearted music quiz. 3.25 *Valerie*. American domestic comedy series. 3.50 *Postman Pat*. (r) 4.05 *Captain Caveman*. (r) 4.30 *Jackanory*. David Suchet with part one of *Emil and the Detectives*. 4.30 *The Mysterious Cities of Gold*.

BBC2

- 4.55 *John Craven's Newsworld*. 5.05 *Blue Peter* includes items on pop lacrosse, and a mountain rescue in Glenage. (Cee-fax) 5.35 *Self-Help*. 5.45 *Cartoon Time*. 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 6.30 *London Plus*. 7.00 *Wogan*. Derek Jameson sits in for Terry who is having a holiday. The guests are Eddy Shatt, Robert Maxwell, and Cynthia Payne. 7.35 *The Golden Oldie Picture Show*. Old pop music favourites dressed up in new videos. (r) 8.00 *Wildlife on One: The Case of the Vanishing Sparrow*. Jessica Holm investigates the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the red squirrel in this country. (Cee-fax) 8.30 *Three Up, Two Down*. Comedy series starring Angela Thorne and Michael Elphick. (r) (Cee-fax) 9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Julia Somerville and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather. 9.00 *Panorama: The Private Wars of Colonel North*. Michael Cockerill reports from the United States on the transatlantic scandal and the secret world of Oliver North. 10.10 *Film Clip of the Innocent* (1980) starring Rod Taylor, Joanna Pettet, and Nigel Davenport. A thriller, based on a novel by Frederick Forsyth, about an American insurance executive whose wife and children die when a plane crashes on their holiday home in Ireland. When he uncovers suspicious clues about the accident his own life is put in jeopardy. Directed by Michael O'Hearry. 11.40 *Questions of Defence*. Part four of the six-part series tracing the history of NATO. (r) 12.10 *Weather*.

BBC2

- 6.55 *Open University: Maths - The Binomial Theorem*. Ends 7.20. 8.55 *The Week in the Lords*. (r) 9.38 *Daytime on Two* to join a union or not 10.00 *Four and the Year Olds*. 10.15 *Musical Cocks*. 10.38 *People who work at night*. 11.00 *The survival games*. Eskimo mothers play with their children. (Cee-fax) 11.22 *English - science fiction*. 11.45 *Topical Topics*. Lost on the moors; and Asian girl 12.08 *2.00 News and weather*. 2.02 *Words and pictures*. 2.15 *Using the elements*. 2.35 *Sign Extra*. With Thomas Lawlor on a Yorkshire Dales walk. (r) 3.00 *News and weather*. 3.03 *The Ascent of Man*. Programme eight of Dr Bronowski's 12-part personal history of science. (r) 3.50 *News, regional news, and weather*. 4.00 *Pamela Armstrong*. 4.30 *Did She See...?* Lisa Applegate reports on the United States on the transatlantic scandal and the secret world of Oliver North. 5.10 *My Music*. A light-hearted test of musical knowledge. (r) 5.35 *Did You See...?* A revised repeat of yesterday's programme which included comment on *Indelible Evidence*, L.A. Law, and *Up Line*. 6.00 *Film: Dead Man Tell (1941)* starring Sidney Toller as Charlie Chan, this evening investigating a murder on a schooner hunting for pirates. G. Directed by Harry Lachman. 7.05 *A Way With Words*. In tribute to the late Wyndham Vaughan. The programme in which he talks about his life and work. 7.40 *A Year with Fred*. The third of five programmes about Fred Dibnah. 8.10 *Horizon: The Return of the Osprey*. How dedicated bird lovers in New York State saved the osprey from extinction. 8.00 *A Small Problem*. Episode five of the six-part comedy series about the victimization of small people. (Cee-fax) 9.30 *Scandalising*. Private detective agency investigations. (See Choice) 10.20 *Hello Mum*. The first of a new series of live comedy shows starring Helen Lederer, Clive Mantle, and Nick Wilton. 10.50 *Newsnight*. 11.35 *Weather*. 11.40 *Teletext*. A newscast from a German-speaking Swiss television station. 12.05 *Open University: Writing and Unwriting Testimony*. Source materials available to the historian, and ways of using them. Ends at 12.35.

ITV LONDON

- 6.15 *TV-am* presented by Mike Morris. Weather at 6.28 and 6.55; news at 6.30; sport at 6.45; and exercises at 6.55. 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Jayne Irving and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.50; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.25. 8.30 *Widescreen with Timmy Mallett*. 9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *Schools: a film to stimulate creative work*. 9.47 *How paper is made* and some of its uses. 9.50 *Grace Hallworth* tells the story of *Annie's Secret*. 10.11 *Natural History*. 10.28 *How outside influences can affect a person's diet*. 10.45 *First year German*. 11.07 *Maths for children* in reception classes. 11.19 *Alternative materials*. 11.41 *How people use water* and why it is needed. 12.00 *Ficks with Christopher Lillicrap*. (r) 12.10 *Let's Pretend to the Tale of the Singing*. Who tried to disguise himself. 12.30 *A Woman's World*. A young teenage Bangladeshi girl prefers to work as a maid than to marry. 1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *Film: Paper Tiger (1974)* starring David Niven as Bradbury, the English tutor of an 11-year old in a Pacific island who is charged with his charge with fictitious tales of derring-do. But when the crunch comes his false bravery is put to the test. Directed by Ken Annakin. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Medical drama series set in a large Australian city hospital. 4.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 4.10 *Let's Pretend to the Tale of the Singing*. Who tried to disguise himself. 4.20 *How Dare You!* With John Gorman, Carole Gray, and Clive Wile. 4.35 *Roadrunner*. 4.45 *The*

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 *Snooker*. Action from the Dux British Open, introduced by Dickie Davies from the Assembly Rooms, Derby. On the commentators panel are John Pulman, Dennis Taylor, Rex Williams, Ray Edmonds, and Mark Williams. 4.00 *Mavis Nicholson* talks to best selling American writer, Robert B. Parker. 4.30 *Countdown*. The reigning champion of the words and numbers game is challenged by Marianne Croll, a maths teacher from Alfreton, Derbyshire. Richard Whiteley is the questionmaster, assisted by Giles Brandreth as the adjudicator with the dictionary. 5.00 *Hogan's Heroes*. Vintage American comedy series about a group of resourceful Allied prisoners-of-war who make life comically unpleasant for their captors. Starring Bob Crane and Werner Klemperer. 5.30 *The Abbott and Costello Show*. Bud and Lou unwittingly become involved with a gang of crooks planning a safe-robbing caper. 6.00 *Back to the Roots*. Part four of Richard Mabey's series on the history of Britain's plants and their changing fortunes over the centuries, examines those that are depleted at shows. (r) (Cee-fax) 6.30 *Education Extra*. The fourth programme of the magazine series on educational matters, presented by Jill Cochrane, Nicholas Woolley, and dilly Blaimh. 7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Peter Sissons. 7.50 *Comment followed by Weather*. 8.00 *Brookside*. Harry, in disguise, arranges a meeting at the Art Gallery. Sheila stops a fight; and Bobby finds he has been sneaked. 8.30 *Chateaufort - Fortune and Power*. Episode five and Paul Bossis' killers, Machefer and Gamel, cannot find Philippe or Fournier and decide to collect their pay from Emile instead, by making off with the takings of her shop. 9.30 *Relative Strangers*. Fitz is outraged when son John decides to watch an adult video. Starring Matthew Kelly and Mark Farmer. 10.00 *Hill Street Blues*. Lovesick LaRue is implicated by a beautiful woman in the murder of her husband. (Cee-fax) 10.55 *The Eleventh Hour: We Build Ships*. A documentary about the state of the British shipbuilding industry as seen through the eyes of the workers at the Austin and Piers shipyard in Sunderland. (See Choice) 11.45 *Their Lordships' House*. Highlights of the day's proceedings in the House of Lords, presented by Jackie Ashley. Ends at 12.05.

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VARIATIONS

- BBC1** WALES 5.35-6.00pm *Wales* Today 6.35-7.00pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 10.15-10.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 10.35-10.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 10.55-11.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 11.15-11.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 11.35-11.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 11.55-12.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 12.15-12.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 12.35-12.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 12.55-1.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 1.15-1.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 1.35-1.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 1.55-2.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 2.15-2.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 2.35-2.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 2.55-3.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 3.15-3.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 3.35-3.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 3.55-4.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 4.15-4.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 4.35-4.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 4.55-5.10pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 5.15-5.30pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 5.35-5.50pm *Russell Grant* in *Wales* 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